Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,548. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1895.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TWO SURPRISES FOR PLATT

Gov. Morton Shows a Spirit of Revolt Against Dictation.

ONE PLEDGE OF THE BOSS IGNORED

Frederic Easton Made Superintendent of Buildings Instead of the Man Selected by Platt.

ALBANY, Jan 22.—Gov. Morton, by the appointment to-day of Frederic Easton of Albany as Superintendent of Public Buildings in place of Michael Delehanty, displayed an independence that was unlooked for by the politicians. He not only overthrew the candidate of Louis F. Payn, but of Thomas C. Platt—Samuel D. Morris of Troy.

This evening the Platt Republicans are speculating as to the Governor's future course, not only in the matter of appointments, but of legislation. Two weeks ago the impression was settled that Mr. Morris's nomination was assured. Last Tuesday, when Thomas C. Platt arrived, Mr. Morris was promised the place. All day long he frequented Mr. Platt's room, and early in the evening Mr. Platt announced through his friends that the nomination was a foregone conclusion. All this time, however, the most important and most influential member of the combination, Gov. Morton, had not been consulted.

From reports that have trickled from the Executive Chamber it is clear that Gov. Morton chafed under the intimation that irresponsible persons were making nominations and pledges of nominations that belong to his office. Last Thursday, when a delegation of Republicans called and pointed out that Morris was an Irish Catholic and his appointment would prove to be offensive to the A. P. A., Easton's stock jumped twenty points. On Friday the Governor notified Mr Morris that his appointment was out of the question.

A State Senator whose relations with the Governor are of the most cordial nature said this afternoon: "The defeat of Morris and the appointment of Easton is the first open refusal of Gov. Morton to follow Mr. Platt's dictation. Easton, like Morris, is a Platt man, but Morris was promised the place by Mr. Platt."

But another surprise is equally in store for Mr. Platt and his followers. Gov. Morton is opposed to the bill put in by the Lexow committee for the appointment of an advissory commission to reorganize the police force of New-York City, and it is safe to say that the bill in its present shape will never reach the Executive Chamber.

The Governor is convinced that the appointment of this commission should be vested in the Mayor; that to deprive the Mayor of this power and to transfer it to any other officer—Governor or otherwise—would prove a flagrant violation of the principles of home rule. A man who has talked with the Governor on this subject said this evening to The New-York Times correspondent: "Outside of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the bill, the Governor is opposed to it on general principles. He believes the people of New-York City elected a Mayor last Fall to do exactly what the Lexow committee is now trying to force upon the Governor. While Governor Morton may have made mistakes of judgment, he certainly understands the local situation in New-York City. He has his own ideas as to the kind of legislation necessary, and so far as lies in his power he proposes to assist the people in reaping the fruits obtained at the November election. No one seems to know, not even the members of the Lexow committee, outside of the Chairman, where this suggestion came from of an advisory committee to be appointed by the Governor, but it is certain the Governor disapproves of it, and from what he has said I am convinced he would veto it if it came to him in the shape it is in to-day."

As to the constitutionality of the proposed act, Louis Marshall, an authority on constitutional law, gave the following opinion to-day:

"I don't see how this power can be given to the Governor," said Mr. Marshall. "The purpose and object of Section 2 of Article X, of the Constitution, as is very obvious, was to secure to the several recognized civil and political divisions of the State the right of local self-government by requiring that all county, city, town, and village officers whose election or appointment was not provided for by the Constitution, save those whose offices might thereafter be created by law, should be elected by the electors of the respective municipalities or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature should designate. The theory of the Constitution is that the several counties, cities, towns, and villages are of right entitled to choose whom they will have to rule over them, and that this right cannot be taken from them, and the electors and inhabitants disfranchised by any act of the Legislature or of any or all departments of the State Government combined.

"The Constitution cannot be evaded by a change in the name of an office, nor can an office be divided and the duties assigned to two or more officers under different names and the appointment to the office made in any manner except as authorized by the Constitution; and courts will scrutinize acts of the Legislature and see that the Constitution is not evaded and its intents frustrated by a mere colorable change in the designation and title or the duties of an officer, when the appointment is taken from the locality, and will hold the act void unless the change is real and substantial. (Warner versus The People, 2 Den., 272; ex parte McCollum, 1 Cow., 550.")

WILLARD A. COBB CONFIRMED.

The Senate Indorses Him as a Member of the Civil Service Board.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The effect of the protests of the Civil Service Commission against the selection of Willard A. Cobb of Lockport as Civil Service Commissioner did not count for much with Gov. Morton, for this morning the Senate promptly confirmed him, thus perpetuating in office the same type of men who have made this important department of State ridiculous.

It may be possible in view of the contemplated legislation consequent upon the report of the O'Connor committee, that the present Civil Service Commission will be legislated out of office, and a new board established of five citizens, who will sympathize with the cause, demonstrate their fitness, and show greater interest than simply to draw $2,000 a year and traveling expenses.

Prof. Loomis's Condition Improved.

Prof. A. L. Loomis, who has been suffering from pneumonia, was reported last night to be still in a critical condition. He was, however, said to be a little better than he was on Monday.

SETTLERS' FARMS IN PERIL

A Grant to the Union Pacific Attached by the Government.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 22.—Subpoenas are being issued by the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for over 1,000 settlers on lands purchased by them from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in Dickinson, Ellsworth, and Saline Counties. They are asked to answer to a suit brought by the United States Government to oust them from the lands which were granted to the Union Pacific Railroad by an act of Congress and afterward sold to settlers. The Government's claim is that, through a technical error, the grant of the lands to the railroad company was invalid, so the land should revert to the Government and be opened to settlement under the homestead law.

The lands include some of the richest farming region in the State, being in the bottoms of the Kansas, Solomon, and Smoky Hill Rivers. The lands were nearly all purchased many years ago. The country is thickly populated, and the farmers are among the most prosperous in the State. If the Government should win the suit, the farmers will have to turn their property over to the Government, and their only recourse will be against the Union Pacific. The case is set for hearing before Judge Foster Feb. 4.

NO IMPEACHMENT FOR RICKS

The House Judiciary Committee After Hearing the Judge's Statement Takes Final Action in His Favor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House Judiciary Committee, by a vote of 9 to 7, today decided not to recommend the impeachment of Judge Ricks. The committee spent two hours in executive session discussing the matter. Mr. George P. Harrison (Dem., Ala.,) offered the following resolution:

That, while the committee is not satisfied that Judge Ricks has been guilty of any wrong committed while Judge that will justify it in reporting a resolution of impeachment, yet the committee cannot too strongly censure the practice under which Judge Ricks made up his accounts.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 9 to 7, as follows: Yeas—Goodnight, (Ky.,) Layton, (Ohio,) Wolverton, (Penn.,) Harrison, (Ala.,) Ray, (N. Y.,) Powers, (Vt.,) Broderick, (Kan.,) William A. Stone, (Penn.,) and Childs, (Ill.) Nays—Culberson, (Texas,) Stockdale, (Miss.,) Boatner, (Iowa,) Lane, (Ill.,) Bailey, (Texas,) De Armond, (Mo.,) and Updegraff, (Iowa.)

Mr. Bailey will still persist in reporting in favor of the impeachment of Judge Ricks, and when the matter comes up in the House will endeavor to have that body adopt his recommendation.

Before taking final action on the matter the Judiciary Committee heard Judge Ricks in his own behalf. He said that he had merely charged fees and kept his accounts according to the methods which had always prevailed in the court of which he was Clerk.

CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO CABLE CARS

It May Be Necessary to Amputate One of Alfred Shreyer's Legs.

Alfred Shreyer, fifty years old, of 230 West Twenty-ninth Street, was caught between two cable cars at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street shortly after 6 o'clock last night and his right leg crushed. Shreyer, who is employed by an engraver at 82 Nassau Street, had walked up town from business, on the east side of Broadway. The cable cars on upper Broadway were blocked. At each crossing a space of about five feet was left between the cars, to permit pedestrians to cross.

Cable Cars 168 and 173 were standing at the up-town Twenty-ninth Street crossing. As Shreyer passed between them, Car 173 suddenly started up, and his leg was caught between the two cars. The injured man was taken into a store and later removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said that it would probably be necessary to amputate his leg. The gripman of the cable car was put under arrest and taken to the Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Indian Woman's Skeleton Found.

MILBURN, L. I., Jan. 22.—A skeleton with a cracked skull came up in the marsh with the tide at the little fishing village of Baldwins, L. I., to-day. There are many indications that the bones are those of a young Indian woman, who may have been sent to the happy hunting grounds hundreds of years ago.

Coroner Smith is a conscientious public official, however, and he has empanelled a jury to determine if possible who drove the tomahawk into the skull of that Indian maiden.

The fact that the skeleton was washed ashore where the old Indian tribes had their shell banks leads to the conclusion that the body was probably buried in the shells, and washed out by the erosion of the shore by the waves.

It Did Not Stop Desertion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—No more money is to be retained from the pay of the enlisted men of the army. Secretary Lamont has directed that the returns from troop commanders shall hereafter show certain information for the guidance of Paymasters, who must see that soldiers are not deprived of their just pay. The custom of retaining pay was the relic of the notion that there would be fewer desertions if a part of the soldiers' pay was withheld. After years of trial, it was found that the retention of pay made no difference; desertions were as plentiful with the retained pay method as without it, and the present Administration took the view that, as long as the soldier earned his pay, it should be given him when due, without limitation.

A Substitute Army Bill Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day ordered favorably reported a substitute for the Senate bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the army, when in the opinion of the President and the Senate it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge distinguished services. The committee considered the Reorganization bill recommended by Secretary Lamont, but reached no conclusion.

Gov. Turney Will Hold Over.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 22.—The Gubernatorial Contest bill passed the State Senate to-day by a vote of 18 to 14—a strict party vote. It provides for an investigation of alleged frauds before a Governor shall be inaugurated. Gov. Turney will continue to hold over while the investigation is being made.

Club K in Its New Home.

Good Government Club K celebrated the opening of its new clubhouse at 1,325 Third Avenue last night.

The club was organized last March and has a membership of about 400. Speeches were made by Carl Valerius, President of the club, and by Gustav H. Schwab and L. F. Thoma. After the speaking an elaborate supper was served.

THE PRESIDENT'S WARNING TO WHICH CONGRESS PAYS NO HEED

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the Government for gold; and yet Congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their Government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligations now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the Government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government.

—From President Cleveland's Message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1894.

STILL DUPING LAWYERS

John W. Maurer Proving a Successful Swindler in New-Jersey.

RAISING MONEY BY SPURIOUS CHECKS

Posing as Henry W. Schmidt, Attorney for a Colorado Mine—He Swindled a Lawyer Out of $200.

John W. Maurer, the shrewd confidence operator, accounts of whose numerous and successful exploits in swindling lawyers in this city have been exclusively published in The New-York Times, has changed his field of operations to New-Jersey, and has evolved a new scheme for fleecing confiding members of the bar.

Maurer rejoices in a multiplicity of names. He has on various occasions called himself John Kraemer, John Linnert, John Wagner, and Charles W. Müller. The swindle which he practiced so successfully in this city was to go to a reputable lawyer and retain him to enter suit for heavy damages against either the New-York Central or the West Shore Railroad for injuries which he pretended to have received by an accident on the road. He generally desired to have the lawyer enter suit for $50,000 on a contingent fee of 50 per cent. of the amount recovered. He was penniless, and, instead of paying the lawyer a retaining fee, would so work upon his sympathies that he got instead $5 or $10 for his immediate necessities. The whole story was a fabrication, but so well did he work the scheme that at least fifty reputable lawyers became his victims.

Another scheme that Maurer worked with great success was to engage a lawyer as his attorney to secure for him a legacy of $85,000, under his mother's will. He seldom departed without securing a small sum of money for his immediate wants.

Maurer is now in New-Jersey. His name, to conform to his appearance and accent, is Henry W. Schmidt. He is successively a part owner in the Central City Mine, near Central City, Gilpin County, Col., and an extensive land owner in Selma, Bexar County, Texas, about seventy-five miles from San Antonio. His knowledge of these two places is such that any suspicion that might arise is at once allayed when he begins to tell of the country thereabout.

Instead of being the poor, forlorn brakeman, he is, on the contrary, a man of wealth. His line of action is now along the Pennsylvania Railroad. His modus operandi is thus graphically described by one of his victims, who begged that his name be kept out of print:

"The office boy brought in a card bearing the name:

HENRY W. SCHMIDT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Central City,
Col.

"I asked him to show the gentleman in, and when he entered I saw a well-dressed man, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, with a light mustache. He carried a satchel similar to the kind a lawyer usually has. After passing the usual courtesies, Schmidt got right down to business without any hesitancy. He said he came to me as a 'brother attorney of a sister State' for information.

"He told me that he was the attorney for the Central City Mining Company, and had come East to raise $50,000 on the realty of the company, as it was about to make some improvements, and as a large share of the stock was held in various parts of this section, it was deemed best to come on here for the money.

"He said that he had some legal business of his own to transact while here. Then he opened his bag and casually spread out several packages of legal documents neatly done up. He also displayed a map of the mines. He had been spending a couple of days in Philadelphia, and had there expected to get some money, but the Philadelphia agent had been suddenly called out of town, and, as he was a stranger there, he could not, without a great deal of trouble, obtain the money. He further said that he knew people were not prone to identify strangers, but, as he was in need of funds, he would wait over a day.

"Then he produced an alleged certified check, drawn on the Central City Bank for $200. He wanted me to introduce him to a bank cashier of my acquaintance, saying that if I would do so and the check was found all right, he would make me Eastern counsel for the company, to attend to such matters as would necessarily need the attention of a lawyer.

"The introduction followed, and a telegram was sent asking if Schmidt's check for the amount stated was good, and the answer came back that it was 'O. K.' After learning this, I indorsed the check and the money was paid over to Schmidt.

"Then we had a long talk about looking after this end of the company's affairs, after which Schmidt departed, promising to stop and call on his return from Boston, whither he was going for a week or ten days. The next day a telegram was received from the West stating that Schmidt was in Central City and payment had been stopped on all his checks. The latter part of the week a letter was received saying that Mr. Schmidt had called at the bank the day after the query was sent, and the telegram was shown him. He did not remember having drawn a check for the amount stated, and on examining his bankbook found that he had not drawn the check in question. He had stopped payment on all his outstanding checks until matters could be straightened out."

Subsequently it was learned that the check which the lawyer had indorsed was worthless, and he is now bewailing the loss of $200, and his faith in mankind has been shattered.

"The knowledge displayed by Schmidt," said the lawyer, "of Central City and its environments convince me that he has been through that section in his meanderings, and has taken careful note of the business and business men of the community.

"He probably went into the bank, and as blank checks are left on the desks it was an easy thing for him to help himself, and as the signatures of bank cashiers are, as a rule on the hieroglyphic order, it was consequently easy to make a fair imitation, which sufficed for his plans."

Besides working the mining swindle, "Mr. Schmidt" gathered in a few stray dollars from the lesser lights of the legal profession by inveigling them into his mythical land scheme. He would call upon them, and after describing accurately the land in question, he would show maps of Selma, and in glowing terms depict a great future for it as a mercantile centre. He would so imoress the unsophisticated lawyers that they would in nine cases out of ten buy a lot and give $5 or $10 down.

HEAVY SNOW AND HIGH WATER

The Central Pacific Blockaded—Thousands of Acres Inundated in California—Lives Lost in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—A severe snowstorm has been raging on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad for the last twenty-four hours, the snow being twenty-two feet deep on the level at the summit. On the Shasta route a formidable avalanche of snow has occurred at Upper Soda Springs, near Dunsmuir, burying the track sixty feet deep under snow, bushes, and rocks. Hundreds of men are now clearing the track, but it is not expected to be clear for two days.

The river at Napa City has overflowed its banks and the best portion of the city is inundated. In Sonoma County several bridges have been swept away and the roads are impassable. Howell Point levee, in Sacramento Valley, has given away and 12,000 acres of land are under water.

At Ensenada, in Lower California, a large tannery and several residences have been swept away by an unprecedented rise of the river. Two Government pilot boats have also been wrecked.

On Agua Fria River, twenty miles from Phoenix, Arizona, Frank Dougharty, while attempting to ford the river, was swept away and perished in sight of many spectators. Later, James Hammond was drowned in Hassayampa River, fifty miles north of Phoenix, while driving a mail coach across the stream.

ENTERTAINED PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Secretary and Mrs. Lamont Give the Third of the Cabinet Dinners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary and Mrs. Lamont gave the third in the series of Cabinet dinners to-night, in honor of President and Mrs. Cleveland. In the centre of the square table which was set in the second drawing room was a cluster of American Beauty roses, surrounded by a deep border of lilies of the valley and asparagus plumes. The guests were Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, Secretary and Miss Morton, Attorney Genaral and Mrs. Olney, Secretary Hoke Smith, Mrs. Perrine, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goodyear of Buffalo, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Diver Warner of Bridgeport, Conn.

Among the many receptions held this afternoon by the wives of Representatives were those of Mrs. Tracey, wife of Representative Charles Tracey, of Albany, and Mrs. Daniels, wife of Representative Charles Daniels of Buffalo. Mrs. Tracey and Mrs. Daniels received their guests in the tapestry room at the Arlington. Punch and cake were served in the adjoining room. Mrs. Tracey wore a gown of black silk, with jetted lace, and Mrs. Daniels was in purple velvet.

Mrs. and Miss Lockwood, wife and daughter of Representative Daniel Lockwood of Buffalo, held a large reception at their apartments at the Shoreham this afternoon. Miss Lockwood, in a toilet of purple silk, with bodice of white embroidered chiffon, presided over the tea table.

IN MEMORY OF SIR JOHN THOMPSON

Diplomatic Officers Refuse to Attend a Requiem Mass in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—A requiem service was chanted in Notre Dame Cathedral this morning in memory of Sir John Thompson. The church was heavily draped and brilliantly illuminatel and was filled by a large congregation. Archbishop Fabre officiated, and there were over a hundred clergymen present. Lord and Lady Aberdeen occupied seats near the sanctuary, and with them were several representatives of the Dominion Government, and over fifty Senators, members of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, Judges, and other leading citizens.

The Consuls General of Spain and France and the Acting Consul of Germany did not attend the service, although invited to do so, giving as their reason that they had not been assigned the places they deemed themselves entitled to. Their action has created a sensation.

Shot His Star's Husband.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 22.—Gilbert Ely, advance agent of the Kitty Rhoades Theatrical Company, shot and dangerously wounded Miss Rhoades's husband, J. W. Ward, at Pittston, at 10 o'clock this morning. The company was playing an engagement at Pittston. The shooting occurred at the Post Office, where Ely shot his victim at close range.

The causes leading to the shooting are unknown, all parties refusing to talk about it.

SOLDIERS SHOOT TO KILL

Col. Appleton Shows the Seventh Regiment Is in Earnest.

MOB FIRED ON IN HALSEY STREET

One Man Probably Fatally Wounded and Another Receives a Bullet in the Arm.

THE LINEMEN ARE ORDERED OUT

Railroad Companies to Make More Determined Effort to Run Cars To-day—No More Troops Needed.

The disorders which characterized the strike of trolley line employes in Brooklyn yesterday culminated late at night in the shooting of two rioters by soldiers of the Seventh Regiment guarding the Halsey Street stables.

One of the men, it is feared, received a fatal wound.

Chairman Connelly of the strikers' Executive Committee made this announcement:

"Every lineman will be ordered out in the morning. Those who remain will know what they are doing."

The indications early this morning were that many of the linemen would obey the order to join in the strike.

Two more surface lines—the Ralph Avenue and Fifteenth Street—were operated

Gen. James McLeer,
Second Brigade, Brooklyn.

yesterday. More cars were in transit yesterday than at any similar period during the strike.

The railroads will make a still greater effort to move cars to-day.

A number of petty disorders took place throughout Brooklyn during the day. Cars were stoned and soldiers, non-union men, and policemen were made the target for many missiles.

SHOTS FIRED AT A MOB.

Two Men Wounded Last Night by Seventh Regiment Soldiers.

Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment showed the strikers last night that he and his men are in earnest, and not play soldiers.

Col. Appleton is in command at the Halsey Street stables. The strikers and their sympathizers there have been very turbulent. Stones have been thrown freely, and the soldiers have been jeered at and insulted. The rioters were warned by Col. Appleton Tuesday morning that his men would fire if the stone throwing and rioting were continued. This warning had little effect, and last night the order to fire was given, a gang of men having refused to move away when ordered. The shots took effect, one of the wounded being, unfortunately, a man still in the employ of the railroad company, who was on his way back to the stable.

The man employed by the company was Charles Mitchell, a car starter. He was shot through the left arm. He refused to halt when ordered.

The other's name was given as Ahrens. He was severely wounded, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Col. Appleton said that his men were not to blame for the shooting of the two men. He said:

"Military law must be obeyed. Mitchell has admitted, since he was shot, that the militiamen were not to be blamed, that he was at fault himself in refusing to halt when ordered to do so, but that he was so well known he thought he might safely proceed.

"The other man, Ahrens, was drunk, and was shot accidentally just after coming out of the saloon."

Col. Appleton had previously led in person an attack of sentries against a crowd of 3,000 men and boys at the Halsey Street stables. This happened about 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

The militiamen, carrying their muskets as clubs, rushed upon the mob with such good effect that a number of heads were bruised. One militiaman's weapon was broken in the rush, but the person whose skull received the blow did not deem it wise to make himself known yesterday.

The mob began to gather on Broadway at the head of Halsey Street at dusk Monday night. It was at first orderly, but as its numbers increased later in the night it became bolder, and there were shouts at the soldiers.

The militiamen took the jeers good naturedly and kept silently pacing back and forth. The night was very foggy and damp, but, for all that, the crowd continued to stand about and hoot. All kinds of insults were flung at the soldiers, and finally the crowd, thinking the militiamen would not retaliate, began to throw stones.

Another noisy crowd had gathered at Saratoga Avenue, and the pickets at that corner were similarly annoyed. These militiamen had just passed through the skirmish on Gates Avenue and were not in a very pleasant frame of mind. The first intimation that the crowd had of this fact was when three volleys were fired at it by the sharpshooters, under Capt. Underwood. That happened at 10:30 o'clock P. M. Monday night, and the Saratoga Avenue crowd was so thoroughly frightened that it fled.

The Broadway crowd was only awed for a time, and along toward midnight the mob again began to throw stones at the soldiers.

Col. Appleton was notified, and he walked to the head of the pickets and made a short speech to the crowd.

"You have been here long enough," he said. "You have annoyed my men until patience has ceased to be a virtue, and it is time for you to be taught better behavior. We won't stand any more of your nonsense. I warn you now to disperse peaceably. If you do not, the order will be given to fire."

Col. Appleton then retired, but instead of taking his advice, the crowd remained. The crowd was silent for a time, but only for a little while. In a few moments the insults were repeated and a few stones were thrown.

Col. Appleton was again called. He quickly made his way to the pickets, and, drawing his sword, he shouted the order, "Charge!"

The pickets had reversed their guns and started on a run toward the crowd.

The mob then realized that the soldiers meant business, and tried to get away. But the soldiers rushed on the men so quickly that some of them received blows or a prodding. Many of the fleeing men ran into Broadway saloons and other stores that were open.

James Conway's saloon is on the corner, and a great many men sought refuge there. The soldiers followed them into the place, and drove them out. They then ordered Conway to close up his place, and he promptly did so.

In the rush one militiaman's gun was broken.

There was no further trouble after the charge, and the neighborhood was deserted.

"I am a man of peace," said Col. Appleton yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "but I won't have my men insulted by any crowd. There is no use of mincing matters here. We are here to protect property, and we mean to do it. I led the attack. There was only one. That was all that was needed."

After the riot in front of the Halsey Street stables Monday evening, two men went to St. Catharine's Hospital to have gunshot wounds treated.

They refused to give their names, and left the hospital early yesterday morning.

LINEMEN WILL GO OUT.

Connelly Withdrew His Inhibition—Accuses the Seventh Regiment.

The indications in Brooklyn at a late hour were that the linemen employed on the trolley roads involved in the strike would go out this morning.

Martin J. Connelly said late at night that this step was to be taken in retaliation for the action of the Seventh Regiment soldiers in breaking into a labor meeting at 381 Palmetto Street and seizing the books and papers of the meeting.

The militia positively denied having seized any books or papers or having broken into the meeting.

There are 400 linemen on the roads which are involved in the strike. They belong to the Electrical Workers' Union. They met early yesterday morning and resolved to go out.

They sent a committee to Martin J. Connelly, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the strikers, and told him that the linemen would do whatever he directed.

Mr. Connelly, according to his own statement, told the linemen not to strike.

Twelve linemen on the Gates Avenue Road refused to work yesterday morning, but when they learned of Mr. Connelly's order they went back.

Just before the cars were sent out yesterday afternoon from the Gates Avenue stables, the Seventh Regiment troops established a cordon around the stables at a distance of two blocks.

The militia were ordered to clear every saloon and remove every person from within the two blocks.

The strikers were meeting in the rear of the saloon, 381 Palmetto Street, within a block of the stables. The militia bottled up the meeting for two hours, while the cars were running. Some of the strikers got out by climbing through the skylight, and thence down into Gates Avenue.

Capt. Nesbitt, an hour after the militia removed their cordon, received a telegram from Mr. Connelly, denouncing the troops for entering the hall and seizing the books and papers.

Mr. Connelly then gave it out at the down-town strikers' headquarters that he had removed his inhibition on the linemen's strike, and had left them free to do as they pleased.

Capt. Nesbitt indignantly denied that the troops had entered the hall.

"As a matter of fact," said he last night, "our men did not even know there was a meeting in the rear of the saloon. They simply followed orders in closing up every saloon within two blocks of the stables.

"Connelly's charge is a great outrage. The troops took no books or papers."

NO MORE TROOPS NEEDED.

That Is Gen. McAlpin's Opinion and Also the Mayor's.

Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin said last night to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"No more troops have been called, nor are they needed. It is not true that the troops of the Third Brigade have been ordered to their armories."

Gen. McAlpin during the evening, with Inspector General McLewee, Judge Advocate General Wallace, and Major Burbank, United States Army, visited several of the camps, "simply to see how the militia are being cared for," he said.

The General left for Albany on the midnight train.

Mayor Schieren's private secretary, Wilbur M. Palmer, gave out the following official statement in Brooklyn last night:

"There is no truth in the report that the Third Brigade is to be called to this city.

"Mayor Schieren does not intend to make a request of Gov. Morton for any more troops.

"He is satisfied that enough troops are stationed in Brooklyn to maintain the peace."

CONNELLY AGAIN INDIGNANT.

He Claims that Soldiers Seized Linemen's Books and Papers.

Master Workman Martin J. Connelly was again indignant last night. It takes little to move him to indignation. He was receiving reports from his agents regarding the action of the militia in surrounding Odd Fellows' Hall in Myrtle Avenue, near Palmetto Street, yesterday afternoon while a labor meeting was in session, and keeping the strikers prisoners for two hours.

Mr. Connelly was at the strikers' headquarters in Mugge's Hall, on Bridge Street, when he gave out a statement to the effect that he had withdrawn his request to the linemen to return to work. He said:

"We had to do it because of the action of the militia and police in forcibly breaking into a hall in Palmetto Street, which has been a meeting place of the Knights of Labor for years. They not only broke in, but seized the books and papers and imprisoned the men inside for more than two hours.

"The linemen were advised by me early in the day to stay at their posts. They have a contract with the Brooklyn Heights Company that expires about March 1.

"While willing and anxious to help us, I did not consider it advisable to have them come out. Now, however, because of this attack, I have asked them to come with us."

Andrew J. Best, another of the members of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., said that he had heard of the trouble at Odd Fellows' Hall.

"This hall," he said, "has been occupied for years by the men. The militia surrounded the hall and kept the men prisoners. We have no power to order them to strike, as they belong to another union, but now we have simply rescinded our request that the men should return to work."

The story that books and papers were seized by soldiers is most positively denied by Major Abrams of the Seventh Regiment.

MUST TRY TO RESUME.

The Mayor So Notifies the Railroad Companies.

Mayor Schieren made no further effort yesterday to end the strike by arbitration.

The Mayor's attention was called to the fact that practically no more lines of cars were in operation yesterday than on the day before.

"The companies need some time for their preparations to resume," he said. "I notified them last night they must make every effort to resume."

The Mayor held a long conference with Corporation Counsel McDonald. Neither would state the subject of the conference.

WILL TRY TO RUN CARS.

Attempts to Operate to be Made To-day on Many Lines—Some Desertions.

These are the lines upon which an attempt will be made to run cars to-day:

Myrtle Avenue, Gates Avenue, Fulton Street, Putnam Avenue, Court Street, Third Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, Broadway, Reid Avenue.

Sumner Avenue, Ralph Avenue, Fifth Avenue, Seventh Avenue, Ninth Avenue, Fifteenth Street, Bergen Street, Butler Street, and Hoyt Street.

It was said by the railroad officials when the last car returned to the Ridgewood stables last evening that the roads centring there would be put in full operation early this morning.

The officials changed their minds about 9 o'clock last night. They then discovered that they did not have enough men. When they commenced operations at 3:30 P. M. they had about forty men. When they counted noses in the evening they had fifteen men. The strikers had won over some of the others; the rest had fled in terror.

"Yes," said a striking motorman, to whom a reporter for The New-York Times gave the information, "I myself got three of them to come over to us. Other boys were at work on the others. I guess we got most of them, and I don't think they'll make as good a 'bluff' at running Greene and Gates cars to-morrow as they did to-day."

TRIED TO GET THE PICKAXES.

Party of Men Surprised by the Sentry at the Bush Street Depot.

An attempt was made last night to remove the pickaxes, with the other implements for tearing up tracks, that are kept in tool boxes in the rear of the Bush Street Depot.

Great vigilance was exercised by Major Kline, commanding the Fourteenth Regiment, at the Bush Street and Hamilton Avenue depot of the Brooklyn City Railroad, since the latter road ran its cars on the Court Street branch until 10 o'clock.

The street in front of the depot was completely closed to traffic, and was constantly patrolled by armed bodies of troops. No one was permitted to pass through the lines without having the countersign.

On every block between the depot and the City Hall and between the depot and the Hamilton Ferry were stationed from one to two policemen. On the first-mentioned line it was for the purpose of affording protection against possible attacks on the passing cars. On the Hamilton Avenue branch of the Atlantic Avenue system a large force of policemen was stationed to prevent the cutting of wires.

The running of cars during the afternoon on the Hamilton Avenue line, under the protection of the troops, had served to rouse the sympathizers of the strikers to a high state of excitement, and it was expected that attempts would be made either to cut the wires, or tear up the tracks. Nothing of the kind happened.

In the rear of the car barns at Bush Street are two large boxes utilized for the purpose of storing pick axes and the other implements that are used by the track repairers of the road in tearing up the rails.

Several men attempted to break open these boxes and steal the tools shortly after 10 o'clock last night. They were surprised by a sentry of the Fourteenth Regiment, and driven away at the point of the bayonet.

The occurrence was reported to Major Kline, and the guard at that point increased. No further trouble was reported.

JACOB STERNBREHEN BADLY HURT

His Buggy Run Down by a Truck of the Brooklyn City Railroad.

Truck No. 8 of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company ran into a light-top buggy in Gates Avenue, near Bushwick, in the afternoon. Jacob Sternbrehen, a builder, whose home is in Ralph Avenue, was thrown to the street. He was taken home suffering from concussion of the brain.

Andrew Beers of 36 Ralph Avenue, who drove the wagon, was arrested.

The truck, in which were nine trackmen, went through Gates Avenue at a terrific gait about 2:30 P. M.. It was guarded by four mounted policemen. Collision with several wagons was narrowly averted. As the wagon neared Bushwick Avenue, the driver lost control of the horses, and when Mr. Sternbrehen drove into the car tracks, the horses were upon him.

The pole struck the back of the seat of the buggy, and Mr. Sternbrehen was thrown violently to the street.

There was a rush from all sides, and soon an angry mob was howling for vengeance. The police rushed in and trouble was averted.

Mr. Sternbrehen was taken into a stable near by, where an ambulance surgeon treated his wounds. He was then taken home.

FLED BEFORE FIXED BAYONETS.

A Few Men of the Seventh Easily Dispersed Two Mobs.

Two mobs in Ridgewood last night had experiences that they are not likely to care to repeat. Nearly 200 men gathered at 7 o'clock in front of the Ridgewood stables. Everything had been quiet previous to that time, and Major Abrams had drawn his weary guards inside.

Half a brick came crashing through a

window. The men were alert in an instant, and Sergt. Beach of Company D and a file of eight men, with bayonets fixed, ran out.

"Tin-plate soldiers!" "Dudes!" "Feather-bed soldiers!" yelled the crowd.

"Go away!" commanded Sergt. Beach, while his men advanced threateningly.

The answer was a shower of stones and mails by the handful. The soldiers charged with a yell—only eight of them besides the officer—and the 200 rioters kept running until they had gone a block away on Gates Avenue.

There they stopped and again began their taunts and stone throwing. The police here took a hand, and under Capt. Kitzer rushed through the avenue. A few stones just missed them, and they fired their pistols toward the fleeing mob.

This time the dispersal was complete so far as this section of the district was concerned. The soldiers returned to their quarters and for about half an hour all was quiet. Then there was loud shouting.

Another mob had gathered, and the throwing of stones was begun again.

Capt. Nesbitt and five men went out this time, but before the second man had reached the street the crowd was in full flight.

The strikers kept pickets on the corners near the stables all night, and closely inspected any person other than a soldier who came their way. Major Abrams kept no outside pickets.

Behind the stables was a guard of deputies from the Kings County Sheriff's office, and in front, across the street, a number of Queens County Deputies patrolled.

The guard was under arms all night, ready to get into the street at a second's notice.

ON THE RALPH AVENUE LINE.

Cars Stoned—One Got Through Without a Militia Guard.

There was considerable violence attending the operation of the cars on the Ralph Avenue line yesterday.

Altogether, ten cars were sent out. The first car met with a perfect fusillade of stones, tin cans, and other missiles.

The fusillade became so lively that it was decided that it would be dangerous to send out another car without better protection than that offered by the police.

Capt. Roe of Troop A was notified, and he sent a squad of his men to the Ralph Avenue stables, and they escorted the second car through the locality where the stone-throwing took place.

The soldiers had a lively time ducking the flying stones, but they took the car through in safety, excepting a few broken windows. In all, nine cars were sent over the route in the same way.

The tenth car got over the route without any trouble.

George McCarty and Henry Field, in attempting to stop the first car, received a drubbing at the hands of the police. Both men had their scalps laid open, and they had to go to a neighboring drug store to have their injuries attended to.

ONE MAN STABBED THREE TIMES

A. Lichtenheld Wounded with a Bayonet by a Seventh Regiment Sentry.

Albert Lichtenheld insisted yesterday afternoon that the only way he could get to his home in Greene Avenue, Newtown, was through the picket lines in front of the Ridgewood stables.

He tried to use force, and the sentry stabbed him twice in the arm with his bayonet. Lichtenheld turned to flee, and received another stab. This time he fell.

Assistant Surgeon Ballantine of the Seventh Regiment had hard work stopping the flow of blood from Lichtenheld's last wound, as the bayonet cut an artery.

Lichtenheld was finally in condition to be escorted through the lines.

Major Kip's Injuries.

The Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment found yesterday that the injury to Major Kip's leg was quite serious. The Major was among the soldiers injured Monday night in the charge of the troops on the strikers on Gates Avenue. He was struck on the leg by a stone thrown by a striker.

Private Collins of Company H had his head cut open in the same charge by a brick. There were other casualties.

Private Ryan of Company F was struck in the temple by a stone.

Private Ennis of Company H was struck on the head and seriously injured. Yesterday he was sent home.

Putnam Avenue Car 1,324, in the Halsey Street stables, has been turned into a hospital.

The Tearing Down of Wires.

Trolley wires on the Greene and Gates Avenue line were torn down last night, and the soldiers on guard in the Ridgewood stables knew every time a wire was tampered with.

"There goes another section," remarked Capt. Dewson, as the electric light went almost out and then flared up again.

Every few minutes the room was in darkness. Every flicker meant the destruction of a section of wire, for the electric light is supplied by the same dynamos that furnish motor power for the road.

Found a Slungshot in a Car.

While a private of Company E, Seventh Regiment, was making a knapsack pillow in one of the cars that had been run out and returned to the Ridgewood stables yesterday, he found a slungshot, fully loaded.

The leather was badly worn, but was still an effective part of the weapon. The stone weighed fully half a pound.

The slungshot lay on the floor, near a broken window.

FEARS FOR SAFETY OF A LAKE STEAMER

The Chicora Left Milwaukee and Has Not Since Been Sighted.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 22.—Failure to receive any tidings of the steamer Chicora, which left Milwaukee at 5:20 yesterday morning for this port, is causing intense excitement among relatives and friends of the Captain and crew. Telegrams have been sent to ports along the lake, but no tidings of the vessel have been received. Capt. Ed Stines had seven assistants, besides the deck hands, and one passenger, Joseph Pearle of St. Joseph, Mich.

Mrs. Le Moyne's Browning Reading.

For the second of her course of readings from the poetry of Browning, at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne had a spirited and interesting programme, and there was a corresponding degree of sympathy and enthusiasm among her audience. "In a Balcony," though modestly called a "fragment", by the poet, has more of the real dramatic quality than many of his profound and unactable plays. The element of suspense is strong, and the little drama has the throb of passion, while the three personages, Constance, the Queen, and Norbert, are well defined, understandable, and strongly contrasted. Mrs. Le Moyne read this poem and an intelligible excerpt from "Paracelsus" with her accustomed skill and power.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Congressman W. Bourke Cockran is at the Holland.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—Bank Superintendent Charles M. Preston of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—C. E. Perkins, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort.

—Senator George F. Hoar and ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts, Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, and W. M. Hahn, member of the Republican National Committee for Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue.

Do You Know

What It Is

To have those dreadful pains and aches in legs, shoulders, arms, or any of the joints, which are the symptoms of

Rheumatism

If so, why do you not adopt the common-sense method of cure and take the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism may well be considered a blood disease, undoubtedly originating in deficient digestion and improper food, which cause an excess of uric or lithic acid in the stomach and blood. This acid unites with

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

other poisons, and, accumulating in the joints, cause the dreadful pains and aches of the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid, tones the stomach, makes healthy blood, and cures rheumatism.

Could Hardly Walk

"I had rheumatism so that I could hardly walk. I took a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I can walk as well as I ever could." GEORGE MANN, Ridgewood, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

FAVORS MORE POWER TO POLICE

Ex-Postmaster General James Says He Would Like to See the Department Re-established on Old Lines.

Ex-Postmaster General James, in speaking yesterday of police reorganization in this city, said:

"I am greatly in favor of the re-establishment of the old Metropolitan Police Department that existed in the days of Acton and Bosworth, and I think that the present labor trouble in Brooklyn should make the question worthy of our careful consideration. It is my opinion that the police of this city should have authority to go across the river and render aid when such is needed.

"The police of Brooklyn have been obliged to acknowledge their inability to preserve the peace there, and still the 3,000 men comprising the force of this city are restrained by the present laws from rendering assistance.

"To my mind, it would be much preferable to have police to deal with the strikers. Mobs should not be made familiar with soldiery. The latter should always be kept in reserve and regarded with the utmost awe and respect. Let a mob come in contact with the soldiers, and that feeling of respect and awe is apt to vanish.

"Instead of striking terror, the presence of the soldiery is destined to be looked upon in the same aspect as that of the police. It is extremely prejudicial to have rioters and militia brought too often in contact. The soldiers should always be reserved for a last resort, so that when it is finally deemed necessary to call them out, let it be understood by every man, woman, and child that the soldier is out to do a soldier's work, and to do it with deadly earnestness."

The ex-Postmaster went on to say that he strongly favored a repeal of the present law regarding the Police Department, and would give his support to the creation of a greater police bill, that, if passed, would reorganize the department so that it would become once more the same as it was when the old Metropolitan force existed. The Superintendent, be it Byrnes or whoever else, would then have absolute control of the entire police forces of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Westchester.

If there was a strike along the docks on the east side, for instance, the police of Brooklyn could be brought more quickly to the scene of the trouble than could the squads from Harlem and the precincts above the bridge. In Mr. James's opinion, 1,000 New-York policemen sent over to the assistance of the Brooklyn police would be as advantageous as the force of militia transferred there, and the State would be saved considerable expense.

FAMOUS IRISH AGITATOR DIES IN BOSTON

Arthur M. Forrester Was Mentioned Frequently in Phoenix Park Trials.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—Arthur M. Forrester, well known in Irish revolutionary circles, died to-day, aged forty-four.

Forrester was a native of Bellytrain, County Monoghan, Ireland. In 1865 he went to Dublin to take part in an anticipated Fenian movement, and remained there until after the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act in the following February. In 1867 he led two circles of the Manchester Fenians in the futile raid on Chester Castle, after which he again returned to Dublin. He was arrested on March 9 and sentenced to imprisonment for one year at hard labor for carrying arms in a "proclaimed" district. On his release he was elected organizer and arms agent of the North of England Division of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood. He was again arrested on Dec. 16, 1869, in Liverpool. After three examinations, in which he defended himself, he was discharged in $1,000 bail to keep the peace for twelve months.

Forrester served with distinction in the Franco-German war, and was promoted to be Sous-Lieutenant for bravery. From 1871 to 1874 he acted as organizer and arms agent for the Senior Council in Ulster, England, and Scotland, and later again actively engaged in revolutionary work in Dublin. His name was frequently mentioned in the Phoenix Park trials, but he succeeded in keeping out of custody, and came to the United States. For three years, beginning with 1884, he was assistant editor of the Irish World. In October, 1887, he became a proofreader on a Boston paper, and afterward, for some two years, was employed in that capacity on The New-York Times. He had done considerable literary work, and in 1892 issued a volume of his poems and sketches, which had a large sale.

Mr. Forrester was an expert in Irish history, ancient and modern, and had all the warm-hearted impulsiveness of his race. Wherever he went he made hosts of friends, and his many fine qualities will long be remembered by all who were in any way associated with him.

Ned for Democratic Reorganization.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton was questioned yesterday regarding the project for a reorganization of Tammany Hall by the younger element, which has been talked of from time to time since the election.

"I am not personally concerned with any such matter," he said, "but I am rather surprised that something of this kind had not been attempted before. This is a time when young men ought to come to the front. I think the Democracy in both the city and the State needs to be thoroughly reorganized. Certainly if we are to hope for success in 1896, the work should not be delayed too long."

Latest Arrival.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, Barbados Jan. 14, via St. Thomas, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

TO INTIMIDATE GOV. WERTS

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS REFUSE TO CONFIRM NOMINATIONS.

They Want a Republican Justice to Succeed Abbett—A State Commission on the Water Supply.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—The Republican Senators are going to try to force Gov. Werts into making a Republican appointment to the Supreme Court Bench to succeed Justice Abbett. They hung up to-day a batch of important Democratic nominations, and say that they will make no confirmations until they know just what the Governor is going to do with this and several other appointments. Among those hung up is that of Supreme Court Justice Garrison, who has been reappointed, and Dr. A. B. Poland, the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Republican Senators held a conference, and decided that, as the Governor has not intimated what he is going to do with the appointment of the successor to Mr. Abbett, as to whether a Republican or a Democrat is going to get the place, they would go slow in confirming the Governor's Democratic nominations. Some of the Senators went so far as to insist that the Governor should be compelled to divide these appointments. It was agreed to hold the present important nominations over his head and see what he is willing to do. The Republicans claim that he knows that it is the general desire of the Republicans to have a Republican Justice appointed, and if the Governor does not see his way to doing this he knows what will follow.

The nominations submitted by Gov. Werts were as follows:

Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District—Charles S. Garrison, reappointed; Lay Judge Court of Errors and Appeals—Robert S. Green, reappointed; Prosecutors of the Pleas—For Somerset County, Nelson Y. Dungan; for Salem County, Jonathan W. Acten, reappointed; for Burlington County, Ezekiel F. Budd, reappointed; for Bergen County, Peter W. Stagg; Managers of State Hospitals—Henry S. Little and G. D. W. Vroom, both of Mercer; School Superintendent—Addison B. Poland, reappointed; Managers of the State Industrial Schools for Girls—Lewis Parker and E. R. Cook, both of Mercer.

In executive session, the Senate confirmed the nominations for Lay Judge Court of Errors and Appeals Robert S. Green, and for Managers of State Hospitals Henry S. Little and G. D. W. Vroom. All the other nominations were referred.

The Republicans have decided to investigate extravagances and jobbery about the State House, but they will not undertake a general investigation in jobbery and corruption in cities and counties. They do not think that they can get enough evidence to secure any positive results.

In the House to-day Mr. Drake introduced a new State Water bill. It provides for a State watershed, to consist of the combined area of watersheds of the Ramapo, Pequannock, and Rockaway Rivers, with the branches of the Raritan River above High Bridge. The shed is to be under the control of a State Water Board, to consist of five members, to be appointed by the Governor. Any city wanting a supply of water must pay for the preliminary survey, the expense of which is limited to $10,000. The question of supply must in every case be left to the popular vote. All of the Newark watersheds are exempted from the provision of the bill.

Senator Voorhees introduced a bill providing for the enlargement of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Morris Plains. The erection of a building large enough for the proper accommodation of 600 patients is contemplated, and the sanitary arrangements of the old buildings are to be improved. The amount of the appropriation is $300,000. The sum of $25,000 extra is appropriated for water works on the premises.

The House held a brief session this evening and passed the following bills:

Appropriating $15,000 for finishing the new armory in Jersey City; preventing common informers from bringing action against corporations which do not comply with the law regarding the filing of annual statements; restoring to citizenship George Cox of Paterson, who bribed some of the authorities of that city to get on the police force and was convicted of the offense; concurrent resolution providing for an anti-gambling amendment which do not State Constitution, and the bill prohibiting, upon municipal contract work, the employment of foreigners who have not yet declared their intention to become citizens.

The Senate has passed the bill for the preservation of the Palisades, on the Hudson.

THE JURY GAVE EACH SIDE A VERDICT

The Defendant Richer by $75 for Having Been Sued.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Jan. 22.—John J. Davis of this place brought suit in Justice Wheeler's court against A. T. Norton, another business man here. Mr. Davis is owner of Crystal Lake, and for several years has leased to Norton to right to take ice from the lake. The annual rental for the privilege was $50. Norton failed to gather any ice last year.

The pond froze over solid one night, and preparations were made to cut the supply the following day. Through a mistake or otherwise, the water was drawn off, and when Norton's men appeared in the morning the frozen surface of the lake rested on the muddy bottom, and the ice was worthless. Norton refused to pay his rent, and the action brought before Justice Wheeler was to recover the amount.

Both sides had lawyers, and a jury of six men was sworn in to pass upon the evidence. Norton had put in a counter claim for damages to the amount of $200. The jury retired, and after several hours' deliberation returned a verdict awarding Davis the amount of his rent.

The lake owner smiled at his opponent when the verdict was announced, but his smile quickly turned to a scowl when the jury stated that they had decided that Norton had been damaged to the extent of $125. Davis won the case, but Norton came out $75 ahead.

To Observe Lincoln's Birthday.

The ninth annual dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New-York will be held at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, in celebration of the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Elihu Root, the new President of the club, will preside. Joseph H. Choate will respond to the toast "Abraham Lincoln," and the following gentlemen will speak to appropriate sentiments: Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine; Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and the Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, D. D., of this city.

Held for Thefts of Silk.

Charles J. Keisler, twenty-five years old, of Rosedale, N. J., and Henry Lyons of 105 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, were arraigned yesterday in Jefferson Market Police Court, and remanded for examination.

Keisler was charged with appropriating and selling to Lyons about $1,500 worth of silks during the last few months, belonging to the Richardson Silk Company of 546 Broadway, where he was employed as a clerk. Lyons was held as an accomplice.

Suffocated in a Hoboken Cabin.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 22.—Fire late last night destroyed a cabin built upon spiles at the head of Washington, near Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, occupied alone by "Bill" Lampson, a ship carpenter. The firemen had considerable difficulty in reaching the fire, having to stretch 650 feet of hose. They had to smash in the door.

As soon as they could enter they found Lampson crouched in a corner, suffocated to death, and badly scorched. He had been drinking heavily during the day.

Arbitration Impossible!

With such DANGEROUS ENEMIES as GRIPPE, PNEUMONIA, or a treacherous COUGH or COLD, the only thing to do is to charge right at 'em with

Riker's Expectorant

and rout the WHOLE GANG of THROAT and LUNG troubles BEFORE THEY KNOW WHERE THEY ARE AT!

Only 50 Cts. a bottle for this SWIFT, PLEASANT, and CERTAIN CURE, and your money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

Riker's,

6TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

YALE FRESHMEN IN DISGRACE

UNMANLY BEHAVIOR AT THE GLEE AND BANJO CLUB CONCERT.

Disagreeable Incident of Promenade Week Which May Have an Effect on University Athletics.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22.—The event this evening in the Yale promenade week was the junior german in Alumni Hall. It began at 9 o'clock and was a very fashionable affair.

The patronesses were Mrs. Dunscombe, Mrs. W. W. Farnam, Mrs. Eli Whitney, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes of New-York.

Prior to the junior german there was an afternoon tea from 4 to 6 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Sherman F. Foote that was attended by all those who later participated in the german.

Among the latest arrivals of "prom" guests are the following: Mrs. Sykes of 137 Wall Street, Mrs. D. A. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, and Miss Dickson of Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. Rodgers, Washington, D. C.; Miss Dick, Meadville, Penn.; Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Schermerhorn, the Misses Schermerhorn, New-York City; Mrs. M. A. Perkins, Miss Gilman, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Goodman, the Misses Goodman, Hartford; Mr. Auchincloss, Miss Auchincloss, Mrs. Colt, Miss Belknap, Mrs. C. H. Schultz and the Misses Schultz, New-York City; Mrs. John Paret, W. P. Paret, Miss Emily S. Paret, and Miss Madge D Welden, South Orange, N. J.

Much to the surprise of the Faculty and the remainder of the college, the freshmen behaved very ungentlemanly at the Glee and Banjo Club's concert in the Hyperion Theatre last night, at which had been assembled all the dignitaries of the university and all the representatives of fashion and beauty here for the promenade week. The young men of the freshmen classes, for the past four years, have been compelled to give their promise, either by resolutions passed by the classes formally, or by other means, such as threats to curtail the athletic privileges of the freshmen, to conduct themselves like gentlemen at the annual Yale concert of promenade week. The result was an entire absence of those demonstrations that have in the past made the annual Glee Club concert anything but agreeable for the fair visitors to Yale. This year it was decided to put the young men on their good behavior, not by formal class action or even threats. The Faculty thought it would be better to trust to the manliness and dignity of the freshmen, and consequently there was no pledge exacted.

In this a great mistake was made, for the freshmen raised a hubbub at the concert and did a great deal toward making every one in the immense throng feel very uncomfortable. Their action was the talk of the campus to-day, and serious results to the freshman class are likely to follow.

The freshmen had no sooner taken their seats in what is called "coon heaven," the top gallery of the Hyperion Theatre, than they began a disturbance that was abominable. It lasted through half the concert. They let down, in the first place, a big flag that almost touched the tops of the heads of Dean Wright of the academic Faculty and Prof. Dexter, Secretary of the Yale Corporation. Half a dozen of the most prominent men in the senior class went to the gallery and pleaded with the freshmen to abandon their tricks and to keep order, warning them that the Faculty had repeatedly threatened to stop all freshmen athletics, and also to stop the "prom" if the rows and disturbances continued. The warning had little or no effect, and to-day the campus is filled with rumors about the severe action the Faculty is reported to be ready to take as a punishment for these freshmen outbreaks.

It is said on very excellent authority that the Faculty has about made up its mind to issue an order prohibiting the annual ball game between the Yale and Harvard freshmen that it is always one of the athletic events of the year, and, furthermore, that the freshmen exercises at the Fence will be prohibited. From the same authoritative source it is learned that the Faculty may go a step further and prohibit the class from taking part in any athletics this year.

The Yale News to-day called the conduct of the freshmen that of rowdies, and said that some of the freshmen in the boxes acted like a set of hodlums.

POSTPONED FOR A WEEK

The Contest over Senator Berry's Successor in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—The Legislature postponed the election of a successor to United States Senator James H. Berry to-day for one week, and the opposition to Mr. Berry is wild with enthusiasm to-night. It claims to have forced the postponement.

Senator Berry has not arrived from Washington yet, although he has been expected for more than a week, and to-day he telegraphed that he would not reach Little Rock before the 26th inst. Fishback is very hopeful, and says that unless Berry goes through on the first ballot either himself or some dark horse will be elected.

Ex-Gov. Eagle is non-committal, but says he is in the hands of his friends.

BUTLER AND PRITCHARD

They Will Be Declared Senators from North Carolina To-day.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 22.—At noon to-day the two houses of the North Carolina Legislature balloted separately for United States Senators to succeer Senator Ransom and fill out the unexpired term of Senator Vance, with the following result: House—For the long term: Marion Butler, (Pop.,) 73; Thomas W. Mason, (Dem.,) 41. For the unexpired term: Jeter C. Pritchard, (Rep.,) 73; Lee S. Overman, 41. Senate—Butler, 44; Mason, 4; Pritchard, 44; Overman, 4.

The two houses will meet to-morrow in joint session to canvass the vote.

PROTECTION BY THE COURTS TO BROMO EFFERVESCENT CAFFEINE MEANS PROTECTION TO THE PUBLIC. BEWARE of all imitations

AMHERST YOUNG ALUMNI DINNER

The Mention of Dr. Parkhurst's Name Received with Continued Applause—New Officers Elected.

The Amherst Young Alumni Association had a dinner last night at the St. Denis Hotel. The floral decorations in the banquet hall were handsome. President Charles S. Wells of the Class of '68 presided.

There was no formal toast list. Seated around the tables were H. J. Brower, James L. Bishop, Dr. Henry A. Daly, H. L. Bridgman, publisher of The Brooklyn Standard Union; Frederick B. Pratt, William R. Meade, George Q. Plympton, Samuel H. Valentine, the Rev. George F. Flichtner, and Mason W. Tyler.

When the board had been cleared, the election of officers for the ensuing year was held. The following ticket was elected: President—Herbert L. Bridgeman; Vice President—Walter H. Chittenden; Secretary and Treasurer—Curtis R. Hatheway.

Before the speechmaking began the electric lights were turned down, and President Bridgeman delivered a stereopticon lecture on a Greenland Summer. The President was a member of the Peary auxiliary expedition, and took a number of photographs of the northern regions in all their arctic splendor. He gave an entertaining account of the hardships and privations and also the delights of the expedition.

Speeches by Prof. H. H. Neal, who occupies the Chair of English Literature in Amherst College, and Dr. Henry C. Pierce followed.

President Charles S. Wells, in referring to the sons of Amherst, paid a high tribute to Dr. Parkhurst. The mention of the name was the signal for continued applause, which left no doubt of the popularity of the eminent divine among his classmates. Mr. Wells said:

"One of whom we are all proud; one who has the courage of his convictions, is Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

"Through all the long, weary battle he fought almost single-handed he never doubted that success would crown his efforts, and the training that enabled him to make such a gallant fight was received within the walls of Amherst College.

"We must not forget the services of William Travers Jerome to the community. When Mr. Goff was wearied and paused for strength, Jerome was at his side to share the burden and push the relentless war on corruption. Mr. Goff has received his reward, and I hope Mr. Jerome's services will live in the minds of his fellow citizens."

PHYSICAL EXERCISE AT WEST POINT

Interesting Facts Brought Out in the Discussion on Proposed Changes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—An interesting discussion is in progress regarding the establishment of a Chair of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene at West Point. It is proposed to put the Post Surgeon, Dr. P. F. Harvey, in charge. The course is opposed by Col. Ernst, the Superintendent of the academy, who believes the cadets have no time for more instruction or athletic exercises than they are afforded at present. To remove this objection it is proposed to abandon the Chair of Chemistry on the ground that the study of mineralogy and geology is not so directly concerned in army life and health as the proposed studies. The cadets have a good deal of athletic exercise in the way of cavalry drills, infantry drills, sword exercises, and fencing. There is a systematic examination, measurement, and testing of each man, and individual deficiencies are remedied. Gymnasium exercises are limited at present to the first year in the academy, and it is now proposed to extend it through the entire four years' course of the cadets. The Naval Academy has a system extending over the full period of cadetship, and the head of the department of physical training, Dr. Beyer, has furnished the War Department with an account of his method.

Col. Ernst is not opposed to athletic sports and games. He believes, on the contrary, that they are conducive both to scholarship and discipline. Col. Ernst has, however, called attention to the frequency and serious nature of the accidents arising from playing football, and the Post Surgeon has prepared a table from the hospital records which shows the proportion and severity of accidents from the gymnasium, riding, and football. The period covered is three months in each case. Among 27 men who played football there were 37 injuries. Among 198 who were under instruction in the riding hall there were 26 injuries. Among 101 under instruction in the gymnasium, there were 10 injuries. The number of days lost from football accidents was 106, riding injuries 71, and gymnasium accidents 58, of which latter 46 days were lost by one accident, a fracture. The Surgeon says:

"It might be said, in all fairness to football, that, as compared with riding accidents, the percentage of accidents per man in football should be doubled and trebled when compared with accidents in riding and in the gymnasium."

BUDDHIST BOOKS AND THEIR HISTORY

Prof. Rhys-Davids's Second Lecture in Carnegie Hall Chambers.

The second of a series of lectures under the auspices of Columbia College was delivered by Prof. Rhys-Davids of London University in Carnegie Hall Chambers, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, last night. The subject of the lecture was "Buddhist Books and Their History."

In his prefatory remarks, he spoke of the various translations of Buddhist books published by the Pali Text Society, treating of the early Buddhist doctrines, arranged according to their ethical characteristics. These volumes, he said, dealt with 250 questions upon which Buddhists were formerly divided. They formed a source of knowledge of what ancient Buddhism was and the forms and ceremonies which governed the order.

The books contained very little of what was popularly supposed to be the essential characteristics of religion, though Buddhism was nevertheless a religion, and came very close to Christianity.

"Not to serve the foolish, but to honor the wise, a peaceful calling, and to help others, reverence and praise, contentment and gratitude, self-restraint and purity," the lecturer said, "were considered by Buddhists the greatest of blessings."

Mrs. Richardson's Arthurian Lectures.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson delivered the first of her series of lectures on the Arthurian romances at Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. This discourse was introductory, and largely historical, dealing with the few great romances of the world and their various forms, and the introduction of King Arthur, the wizard Merlin, the round table, the legend of the Holy Grail, and the love stories of Gwenever and Launcelot, and Tristram and Isold into English literature. An appreciative audience lent the closest attention to the lecture. Next Tuesday Mrs. Richardson's subject will be the heroes of the romances, Launcelot, Tristram of Lyoness, Galahad, Gawaine, Percival, and Arthur himself.

Fall of a Trapeze Performer.

HOBOKEN, Jan. 22.—Mlle. Vera, a trapeze performer, while performing at the Germania Theatre, this evening, fell from the trapeze as she was swinging out over the auditorium. She narrowly escaped striking several persons in the audience, and struck an unoccupied chair. She was badly injured internally.

SOLDIERS AS ESCORTS

An Officer and Ten Men on Each Atlantic Avenue Car.

GEN. M'ALPIN VISITS BROOKLYN

Policemen Braver Since the Militia Arrived—A Car's Erratic Trip—Trolley Wires Cut.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue system, with the aid of strong bodies of troops, put in operation yesterday ten cars of the Fifteenth Street line, which runs from Hamilton Ferry, via Hamilton Avenue to Fifteenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue, the terminus of the road.

From the terminus to Gowanus Canal it was pretty smooth sailing for the cars, but after they had passed over that raging stream they entered what the authorities deemed dangerous territory.

Hamilton Avenue, from the ferry up, was thronged with a turbulent mob of longshoremen, strikers, and generally tough characters.

The police confessed their inability to afford protection to the cars through this district, unless they were protected by troops.

When this state of affairs became known to Major Kline of the Fourteenth Regiment, he ordered Capt. Haggstron to take a detail of ten soldiers to Hamilton Ferry, and maintain order at that point at all hazards.

Lieut. P. J. McLaughlin and ten men were sent to the Eleventh Precinct Police Station, at Hamilton Avenue and Richards Street, which point they guarded until the cars were withdrawn for the day.

All being in readiness a car was dispatched from the Twentieth Street terminus, with one policeman on the front platform and another on the rear. After crossing the Gowanus Canal, the car halted at the Bush Street depot, where it was

Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin.
Come to View the Situation.

boarded by ten soldiers under the command of an officer who guarded it on its trip down to the ferry and return. This process was repeated with each car run out.

This show of force had a subduing effect upon the crowd. The strikers and their sympathizers contented themselves with standing on the sidewalks and jeering at the motormen and conductors. Once in a while a stone was thrown and a car window broken, but at this point the hostile demonstrations ceased.

A reporter for The New-York Times, at the invitation of Adjt. Foote, accompanied one of the cars on its trip from the Bush Street depot to Hamilton Ferry and back. When the car reached Bush Street it was devoid of passengers. The barn door swung open, and out marched ten soldiers and a Corporal of the Fourteenth Regiment in light marching order, and with fixed bayonets, under the command of Adjt. Foote.

The soldiers took possession of the interior of the car, while the front and rear platforms were guarded by policemen. Then the little arsenal on wheels moved off.

No attempt was made at any point to obstruct the progress of the car. The sidewalks were crowded with men and boys, who yelled at the car and the soldiers like so many Comanche Indians.

On every street corner was a crowd, which increased as the ferry was approached.

At no point did the police make any effort to disperse these incipient mobs, and the only place at which a semblance of order was maintained was in the neighborhood of Hamilton Avenue and Richards Street, where Lieut. McLaughlin and a detail of ten men were guarding the Eleventh Precinct Station.

At the Hamilton Ferry the crowd of strikers and others numbered several thousand. They were kept back to the limits of the southerly sidewalk at the point of the bayonet. Martial law prevailed in earnest, and none save bona-fide ferry passengers was permitted to cross the lines.

As the car on which was the reporter for The New-York Times reached the turn from Hamilton Avenue to the switch at the ferry, it was greeted by a storm of yells and execrations. The trolley pole slipped from the wire, and derisive cat-calls and epithets were hurled at the motorman and conductor.

On the switch stood another car, also containing ten soldiers and an officer, which started for the Bush Street depot on the arrival of the other car. In this manner the military force at the ferry always consisted of two officers, two Corporals, and twenty men.

As this extra car moved out, it collided with an incoming Erie Basin horse car. For a moment it looked as if there would be serious trouble.

The crowd gave a mighty yell, surged backward and forward for a moment, then broke through the lines and made a dash for the car.

"Stand firm, men!" shouted Adjt. Foote, as his men pressed forward to the car doors.

The determined attitude of the soldiers in both cars and on the ground had its effect upon the mob, which fell back with a sullen growl.

The crowd was forced back to the sidewalks, and the cars made their return journey without molestation.

The cars were withdrawn at 5 o'clock.

The car on which was The Times reporter carried but one passenger on the round trip. He was a boy, and contributed 3 cents to President Norton's treasury.

GEN. McALPIN IN BROOKLYN.

Came Down to Look Around—Third Brigade Waiting Orders.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Early in the day Gov. Morton was notified by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin that Brig. Gen. McLeer, commanding the troops in active service in Brooklyn, had informed him that more troops would be needed in Brooklyn.

The Governor thought it best to send his Adjutant General to the scene of the disturbance, and have him look over the situation carefully before taking action.

A special train was secured on the Central-Hudson Railroad, consisting of an engine and coach, and soon thereafter Gen. McAlpin, accompanied by Col. Marvin, the Governor's Military Secretary, and Major James B. Banks, of the Third United States Artillery, who has been assigned to advisory duty in the National Guard of New-York by the War Department, were being whirled toward Brooklyn.

Assistant Adjt. Gen. Phisterer was left in charge of General Headquarters.

Anticipating a call from Brooklyn after the situation was considered by Gen. McAlpin, Brig. Gen. Oliver, commanding the Third Brigade, was directed to get his command in shape for movement. Gen. Oliver established himself in General Headquarters, and early in the afternoon sent the following by telegraph to the separate companies of his brigade, which covers the territory north of Spuyten Duyvil to Canada, and west to Utica:

Telegram No. 1: Make all preparations to move your command to Brooklyn; field uniforms and equipments; cooking outfit. Also, prepare to obtain three-days' rations the moment final orders reach you.

R. S. OLIVER, Brigadier General.

H. C. CUSHMAN,
Assistant and Adjutant General.

The totals strength of the Third Brigade is about 3,000, including officers and men. The brigade is composed of the Tenth Battalion Infantry, at Albany, commanded by Lieut. Col. William E. Fitch; thirty separate companies scattered among the towns in the eastern and central parts of the State, the Sixth Battery, Light Artillery, of Binghamton, and the Signal Corps, attached to Brigade Headquarters.

Adjt. Gen. D. H. McAlpin came to Brooklyn yesterday from Albany. The news of his arrival created a good deal of speculation among the officers of the troops of the First and Second Brigades.

It was the general impression among them that Gen. McAlpin had come in reference to calling out more troops.

Gen. McAlpin himself said that he had not come for this purpose, but merely to look over the ground, so that he could report officially to the Governor the exact nature of the situation. He did not believe any more State troops would be needed.

He was in consultation at Brigade Headquarters during the afternoon with Gen. McLeer and Gen. Fitzgerald.

Before calling at Brigade Headquarters, he called on Mayor Schieren, at the City Hall, and spent an hour talking over the situation with him.

PROTECTION ENOUGH AT PRESENT

Mayor Schieren Says More Cars Are Not Running Because of Cut Wires.

Mayor Schieren and his Cabinet were in conference off and on all day.

The Mayor, after one of these conferences issued at 1 o'clock this formal additional proclamation:

Law and order must prevail first in this community and must be respected by all, and must be enforced upon all even if it takes the entire force of the State.

One of the things considered by the Mayor and his Cabinet was the advisability of calling on Gov. Morton for more troops.

There was a persistent rumor around the City Hall all day that the Governor had been asked to summon the soldiers of the Third Brigade to Brooklyn.

Telegrams received from Albany and other cities up the State brought the news that the troops of the Third Brigade were being held in reserve in many of their armories.

There are now only about half as many troops on guard in Brooklyn as were stationed in Buffalo during the railroad riots.

"Will you call for more troops?" Mayor Schieren was asked.

"I think not. Not to-day, at any rate," was the answer. "For the present, at least, I think we have protection enough."

"Why are not more cars being run?"

"I understand," said the Mayor, "that wires have been cut in various parts of the city."

SHE THREW CAYENNE PEPPER.

It Struck Policeman McCrea's Eyes—Closing Windows with Bullets.

All the streets about the Ridgewood stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company bristled with bayonets yesterday afternoon, and nineteen cars on the Gates Ave-

INSTANT RELIEF
for all afflicted with
TORTURING SKIN DISEASES
in a Single Application of
Cuticura

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing humors are simply marvellous.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: NEWBERY, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

ane line were sent down the road and brought back.

When they reached the stables on the return trip a few windows remained unbroken. In one car was all the glass that started out with it.

The company made no pretense of operating the road. The cars were sent out regardless of headway and came back in almost as close a line as they started.

A car that had been stalled in front of the Ninth Precinct Station, in Gates Avenue, came to the stables about 3 P. M. with Electrician C. Sofield at the motor brake. Sofield was the man who ran the car about which the police and the men of the Seventh Regiment fought the rioters Monday afternoon.

In the car were about forty motormen and conductors, and cars were at once made ready for them.

There was a call to arms among the companies of the Seventh, and while they were getting into shape the curious crowd pressed around. It was beginning to get toward close quarters when the mounted police dashed at it, and the men under command of Capt. Kitzer drove the curious back several blocks.

Then came the tramp of the soldiers hurrying out from their quarters in the stables and scurrying into line. The boys of the Seventh looked ready for fight as they took their places so as to guard every approach to the stables and have a clean sweep for leaden arguments in every direction.

Major Abrams was in command, and the men were of Companies B, D, and G. Pickets were stationed in Myrtle Avenue, beyond Palmetto Street; in Gates Avenue at both sides of Myrtle, and in Myrtle, commanding the vacant lots beyond the curve from Myrtle into Gates.

During the formation of this cordon several persons found themselves surrounded, and, seeking egress, were led to Major Abrams, who was directing the movements of his men.

"You're safer away from here," said the Major. "It was bullets in the air yesterday. It will be bullets to kill to-day. The innocent may suffer for being in range with the guilty."

Nobody waited for a second invitation to depart, for just then every man of the three companies about the stables opened his cartridge box. His rifle had not been loaded before he left quarters.

"Clear the street!" came the command, as a second car came from the stables ready to closely follow the first. Down through Palmetto Street moved the guard, and before them went a crowd that tarried not until it was several blocks away.

The first car, with Electrician Sofield in front, and Conductor George E. White was run from the stables in Myrtle Avenue around the corner into Gates and stopped. Two blocks away in every street curious crowds were staring.

"Close that window," commanded a Corporal of B Company, as he pointed his cocked rifle at the second story of a house at Myrtle and Gates Avenues.

"It's orders to fire at the top sash if they don't do it," whispered a private to a reporter for The New-York Times.

The window was not closed, and in a second a ball had crashed on the top sash. The window was quickly lowered.

"Get your head in out of that!" shouted a Corporal of E Company, in Gates Avenue. He pointed his rifle at a window that was sent down with a crash.

"Not a head will be allowed out of a house on this street till we get these cars running," said Capt. Dewson.

The police meanwhile had been massing, and two of them, in advance in Gates Avenue, saw an open window, half a block ahead. They rushed toward it, the guns of the soldiers pointing above them, and one of the brave policemen sent a 42-calibre cartridge flying toward Williamsburg. The window was lowered.

"It's orders to shoot for business, if they do anything," whispered a sentry to the reporter, as the police rushed over in a vacant lot and convinced a lot of children that when they left school there was no place like home.

Then the car was started. On the front platform were two policemen. The same number guarded the rear. On each side rode for half a dozen blocks two mounted policemen. The car went safely out of sight, and eighteen others followed it as quickly as they could be run out.

Three cars came in in about half an hour. None of them had more than one whole pane of glass. They were cars that had been sent through Monday afternoon and kept at the Court Street stables.

The first of yesterday's cars, 524, went to the Court Street stables. The others came back in a string. Car 524 had carried to the end all but one of its windows. The one it lost succumbed to a piece of stove lining, thrown from a store near Central Avenue. The other cars lost several windows, but the passengers, who were few, the motormen, conductors, and the policemen—all but one—were unharmed.

The man who suffered was Police McCrea of the Fifth Precinct. He was on the front platform of Car 1,557. When it was nearing Central Avenue, on the return trip, the motorman slowed up for a woman, who stood on the crossing. When the front platform came abreast of her the woman's right arm swung out, and Policeman McCrea screamed with pain. His eyes were full of cayenne pepper.

His sufferings were intense, until he reached the stables, and was treated by Assistant Surgeon Ballantine of the Seventh Regiment.

The last car was in the stables at 5:30, and the extra guards were withdrawn.

RUN CARS OR LOSE CHARTERS.

Proposition of Good Government Club A of Brooklyn.

Good Government Club A of Brooklyn adopted the following preamble and resolution at its meeting, on Jan. 21:

Whereas, A great street railway strike is now in progress in this city, and we deem it our duty to inquire into the causes thereof, and after a careful investigation of the matter through our committees we find that valuable franchises have been granted to certain trolley railroad corporations for the benefit of the citizens, without adequate return to the public; that it is the manifest duty of said corporations to operate said railroads in such a manner as to accommodate the public; that certain of the said companies have watered their stock to the extent of several times its value in order to mislead the public as to their profits; that it appears no more than reasonable that the rights of the citizens who have been given the valuable franchises should be primarily considered; that, on the contrary, the railroad officials in their determination to oppress their employes have disregarded and violated every obligation they owe to the public; that said citizens are now being compelled to pay several thousand dollars a day for military protection made necessary by the arbitrary and tyrannical attitude of said companies toward their employes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we deprecate any resort to threats or violence by the strikers or their sympathizers, we unanimously condemn the action of the trolley railroad corporations in refusing to compromise or arbitrate with their employes, and we recommend that the city authorities take immediate action looking toward compulsory arbitration, in order to prevent a recurrence of like conditions; and that the said companies be compelled to at once run their cars upon schedule time or to forfeit their charters.

That this action had been taken was announced yesterday by M. E. Moore, the club's President.

DRAGGED HIM INTO A SALOON.

Strikers Incapacitate a New Conductor on the Halsey Street Line.

It was claimed by Foreman Hall of the Halsey Street depot, yesterday, that thirty-five cars were in operation on the Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street line, but Sergt. Welsh of the Fifteenth Precinct declared that only twenty-five were running.

"The company claims to have ninety men on this line to-day," said Sergt. Welsh to a reporter for The New-York Times, "but they are not in evidence."

The full complement of cars on this line is about fifty-five. The cars were run yesterday on four minutes' headway.

Alfred Hutchinson, a new conductor employed on the Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street line, was brutally assaulted by strikers yesterday morning in a saloon near the depot. He got off a Broadway elevated railroad train at Halsey Street at 6:30 o'clock, and while descending the stairs encountered three men, who asked him to have a drink.

He refused, and the men dragged him into a saloon and assaulted him with brass knuckles. His face was cut, and he was severely kicked. His assailants left him, and he proceeded to the depot, where Major Stimson, Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, dressed his wounds. He was not able to take out a car all day.

Sixteen new men arrived at the Halsey Street depot at noon. Most of them were from distant cities and towns. One had a black eye, which, he said, a striker had given him. He came from Middletown, Conn.

MR. NORTON SATISFIED.

Will Have Cars Running on Full Schedule if Protected.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad expressed himself as very well satisfied with the situation. He said his company was in a better position than at any time before since the strike.

"If the present efficient civil and military protection is afforded us for the next few days, we will have all our cars running on full schedule time by next Wednesday morning.

"We are receiving a large number of applications daily for positions. We have forty-five cars in our shops undergoing repairs, and they will be ready to go out to-morrow. Five of these cars were smashed by strikers."

"Have your linemen struck?" President Norton was asked.

"No; they are employed by an electrical company, with whom we contract for our line repairs."

THE STRIKERS HAVE RIGHTS.

Protest of the Democratic Party Reform Organization.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization in Kings County met yesterday and adopted the following in relation to the strike:

The difference between the trolley car companies of Brooklyn and their employes is a proper subject for comment by public and political bodies. The inconvenience and loss which the difference causes the public is enormous; and while it continues, the public does not enjoy the facilities, the promise of which alone justified the grant to the companies of their franchises. We believe that public order should be preserved at any cost. We believe that no citizen, rich or poor, employer or employe, should be permitted to attempt to right his wrongs either by oppression or by violence. It is the legal right of every citizen to seek honest work where he can find it on terms satisfactory to himself; and he should be protected in so doing. The Mayor and the police must at any cost, and with any assistance which may be necessary, afford protection to all citizens, whether officers or representatives of corporations, or persons seeking employment, or strikers, so long as they are within their legal rights, and without regard to the moral merit or demerit of their assertion of legal right.

But we protest against the proposition that while on the one hand public order is maintained by force, public sentiment shall not, on the other, deal with the right and wrong of the difference between the car companies and their employes, which is the occasion of disorder. We commend Mayor Schieren for his efforts to secure an arbitration of the dispute. We protest against the proposition that corporations enjoying exclusive and enormously valuable public franchises shall treat their relations to their employes as beyond the legitimate scope of public criticism. We protest against the proposition that the trolley car employes may not combine in order to present their case through skilled and competent representatives. The right of capital to combine, as capital does combine, implies an equal right on the part of workingmen to combine. It is in the public interest, as well as in the interest of the men themselves, that bodies of citizens like motormen and conductors shall in their negotiations enjoy the same advantage which the combination of capital gives their employers.

The public interest requires that men operating trolley cars shall have superior physique, nerve, alertness of eye and ear, and presence of mind, and that they shall not be kept at work, as, we believe, in the past they have been (or, what is nearly the same thing, waiting for work) for so many consecutive hours that their faculties become dulled or unduly wearied. A trolley car is a dangerous machine. Its operation is skilled labor. It is against the public interest that men operating these cars should be underpaid.

We understand that the trolley companies state a willingness to give to individuals the terms sought by the association of their late employes. We believe a maintenance of the present dangerous situation in order to discredit or disrupt the combination of the employes to be highly unjustified. We condemn the refusal of the trolley companies to submit to arbitration.

While, therefore, we sustain and shall sustain the Mayor and the other public authorities in vigorously and completely preserving public order and enforcing the law, no matter how unpopular may be the corporations or persons who are to be protected, nevertheless, we call upon them to make it clear to the trolley companies that public sentiment in Brooklyn will not submit to having the incompetent and dangerous service which is necessarily implied in insufficient compensation or in unduly prolonged daily service on the part of the men.

GRAND JURY MAY INVESTIGATE.

Testimony as to the Trolley Collision at Fulton and Franklin Avenues.

The Grand Jury of Kings County continued yesterday its investigation of the causes leading to the collision of the trolley cars at Fulton Street and Franklin Avenue, two weeks ago. F. A. M. Burrill, a partner of Mayor Schieren, who was on one of the cars at the time of the accident, was one of the witnesses.

Patrick J. Collins, one of the members of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, was also a witness, and he informed the Grand Jury of the rate of speed that the cars ran, and said that the cause of the trouble was a higher speed than ten miles an hour. It was identically the same testimony that he gave before the State Railroad Commissioners last week.

It is said that the Grand Jury intends to have an investigation of the causes of the present strike, on account of which the people of Brooklyn are not given the proper conveniences for travel.

THE LAMP EXPLODED.

Men of the Forty-seventh Regiment Were in Danger.

Much excitement was caused Monday night among the members of the Forty-seventh Regiment and the company of the Seventeenth stationed in the depot of the Ninth Avenue line by an accident which might have resulted in burning the building.

A dozen motormen entered the building during the night to take out cars. One of them dropped a lighted lamp from his car, which exploded and created quite a blaze.

There was a panic until the members of the gun corps threw their blankets on the flames and extinguished them.

The motorman who dropped the lamp was arrested.

The men stationed at this depot complain of lack of sleeping accommodations, and some are reported to be sick.

ATTACKED A FULTON STREET CAR

The Mob Was Dispersed by the Police Without Military Aid.

A Fulton Street car was attacked yesterday by a crowd of strikers at Rockaway Avenue.

A cartridge had been placed on the track, and the explosion under the wheels was taken by the strikers as the signal for an assault.

Fifty men ran from both sides of the street and swarmed on to the car. The strikers threatened the conductor and motorman, but both stuck to their posts, and the police dispersed the crowd without the aid of the militia.

A car of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Road was stalled in Broadway at Cooper Street by the burning out of the overhead wire. A crowd collected at once around the car, but an outbreak of violence was prevented by Capt. Gorman of the Seventeenth Precinct, who charged with a squad of reserves.

A crew soon repaired the wires, and the cars resumed their trips. The mob sought to prevent the repair crew from fixing the wires, and a few stones were thrown. No one was reported injured.

POLICEMEN MUCH BOLDER.

Two Used Their Clubs on an ex-Member of the Sixty-ninth.

The Brooklyn police have become bolder since they have had the backing of the citizen soldiery.

James Doyle, a tailor, of 505 West Thirty-third Street, this city, and an ex-member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, ascertained that his old command was at Gates and Ralph Avenues, Brooklyn, and he paid it a visit yesterday. In his pocket was a bottle of whisky.

He told a policeman he had a message for a member of the regiment. The policeman struck him on the back with his club. Another policeman struck him in the face.

The brutality of the two policemen brought some of the Sixty-ninth men to the scene and they rescued Doyle, but before the trouble was over Doyle was arrested. The members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment say that the action of the policemen was entirely uncalled for, and they believe that the policemen would not have dared to use their clubs had not they been aware of the proximity of the soldiers.

A CAR'S ERRATIC TRIP.

It Was in Charge of a Chicago Motorman.

A Chicago motorman, two green policemen, and a Greene and Gates Avenue car opened the Myrtle Avenue line of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company about 4:40 yesterday afternoon, surprising the management and so completely surprising the crowd on the street that no harm was done. Then the car got lost and wandered over nearly fifteen miles of tracks before it found a haven of rest in East New-York.

The car was run out of the Myrtle Avenue stables and was scheduled to be one of the twenty to go over the Greene and Gates Avenue line. Policemen Mohr and Cosgrove of the Sixth Precinct were aboard.

The man at the helm had a motto. It was: "When you see a closed switch, open it."

Where the Gates Avenue tracks and the Myrtle Avenue tracks part company, he reached over the dashboard with his switch rod and tried to establish the proper line. He failed, after considerable poking, while everybody wondered what he was trying to do. Then he coolly left the car and changed the switch.

Returning to his post, he turned the motor brake full on and dashed into Myrtle Avenue. The crowd, nearly two blocks away, saw him and was stunned by the suddenness of his rush. By them he flew before they realized it, and he was bowling up the long hill before the would-be destroyers of railroad property had realized the situation and started after him.

They moved too late. The motorman saw another closed switch. He opened it and opened up Knickerbocker Avenue. At Flushing Avenue the switch was closed, but the motorman opened it and sailed away for Throop Avenue, where, his desire for twists and turns being unabated, he opened another avenue of travel and scurried into Broadway.

His passage then was clear. There were no more switches to be opened, else he might still be on his wanderings over the more than 600 miles of trolley rails in Brooklyn. Several windows of the car were found to be broken when the rush was over.

The crowd that had first seen his mad rush thought the company had intended to surprise it by opening the Myrtle Avenue road. Soon after the Chicago motorman flew by paving stones were heaped on the return track, and these were supplemented by beer trucks. The obstructions were soon removed.

TROLLEY WIRES CRIPPLED.

Cut or Torn Down on Several Roads by Friends of Strikers.

Nearly 100 miles of trolley wires were crippled yesterday, owing to the fact that men in sympathy with the strikers and some of the strikers themselves had cut the wires in some places, and in other places deliberately tore them down.

It is said that fully ten miles of wire was destroyed on the Third Avenue line to Fort Hamilton. As there are few houses along parts of the line, the men had a good opportunity to cut and destroy the wires without being apprehended.

The cut ends of the wires were twisted together in some places so that the cutting was concealed. This was done in order to make the work of repairing difficult for green men, should they be engaged by the companies.

The wires on the Greene and Gates Avenue line were also crippled. The wires were cut in several places on Gates Avenue, between the Ralph Avenue depot and Ridgewood, the terminus of the road.

The Myrtle Avenue trolley wires were also cut near Bushwick Avenue, and at Broadway and Schaeffer Street the wires under the elevated railroad were clipped in several places. All the wires were repaired during the day, and, unless they are damaged again, it is expected that the companies will try to operate cars on these lines to-day.

More Money for the Strikers.

The strikers received $1,490 in additional subscriptions yesterday.

They were as follows: A well-known politician, $1,000; Brewers' Union, $100; Cigarmakers' Union, No. 87, $100; Local Assembly, No. 944, Knights of Labor, $250; M. & E. Connelly's cooperage employes, $40.

SOVEREIGN DECLINES TO COME.

Does Not Think a Sympathetic Strike Would Be Wise.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 22.—General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor has been requested to go to Brooklyn to take part in the street-car strike, but will decline to do so unless the Executive Board of Division No. 75 insists.

He to-day telegraphed H. B. Martin of Minneapolis member of the General Executive Board, to proceed to Brooklyn at once.

Mr. Sovereign is in receipt of many telegrams from all over the country expressing interest in the strike. He refused to express an opinion as to the outcome, because of his distance from the scene of action, but he declares the strikers are justified. He has sent them the following:

"Stay out until victory comes."

Mr. Sovereign says that a sympathetic strike of allied labor organizations could be effected, but he does not think such a strike would be wise. He says it is not the custom of general officers to interfere in a local strike unless requested by the local board.

HAD ENOUGH OF RAILROADING.

Weisner Resigned After a Trip and Got No Money.

A mob gathered in Fulton Street, near Patchen Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and attacked Car 133 of the Fulton Street line.

Peter Belt was motorman and Jacob Weisner conductor. Policemen Falvey and Robinson were on the platforms.

The mob made a sudden rush and bombarded the car with stones. Men had already placed planks across the track. They dragged the motorman off the platform. He disappeared.

The conductor stuck to the car, and the policemen laid about them vigorously with their clubs. They arrested George Jones, a striking motorman of 220 Howard Street, and Michael Connolly, a laborer, of 152 Marion Street.

The conductor manned the motor and took the car to Fulton Ferry. There the policemen lodged their prisoners in the Second Precinct Station, and Weisner returned with the car to the Jamaica Avenue depot.

He then told the foreman that he had had enough of railroading, and asked for his pay. He was told that he could not have any money, and that the company would not pay him.

Weisner expressed regret that he did not desert the car with the motorman and leave it in the street to be wrecked by the mob.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN EMPLOYED.

Extra Men Secured to Give the Regulars Some Rest.

Police Commissioner Welles is augmenting the Brooklyn police force by the addition of special policemen. It is his intention to appoint a sufficient number of special policemen to make the work of the regular police easier.

The special men will receive $2.19 a day while on duty, and up to 9 o'clock last night about 150 were sworn in by Inspector John MacKellar, and they were presented with special police badges and long night sticks.

Some of the men seemed to be ashamed to be seen with their badges of office, and hid them away in an inside coat or vest. In several instances a reporter for The New-York Times noticed the special policemen putting their night sticks down the leg of their trousers. It gave them a peculiar limp as they walked along, but the main idea seemed to be that the men were too modest to be seen on the street with the clubs.

Inspector MacKellar smiled when he heard of this, and said that the men would soon get over their modest feeling.

Many of the special policemen were assigned to act as guards on the various trolley cars, and the regular men were thus enabled to get some rest.

FIFTY CENTS FOR A DAY'S WORK

That's What Men Who Didn't Take Out Cars Received.

An order was received at the Jamaica Avenue depot of the Brooklyn City Railroad line, yesterday afternoon, to pay off the new men.

Each man was carefully questioned before any money was given to him.

"Did you work yesterday?" asked the foreman of one man.

"Yes."

"But you didn't take out a car."

"But I was here."

"That's true, but you were only being broke in. You are only entitled to 50 cents for yesterday."

"My contract with the company calls for $2 a day," said the new man, indignantly. "I want $2 for my day's work."

"We don't know anything here," replied the foreman, "about your contract with the company. I'm instructed to pay you 50 cents. If you want more you'll have to go to the head office, in Montague Street."

This conversation was carried on in presence of a reporter for The New-York Times, and there were many others of the same sort.

The men seemed to think they were not well treated. The foreman told them that if they didn't like what they got they could quit.

"We're not keeping you here," he said. "You can go when you like."

Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap

Unrivaled in the Strength and Sweetness of its Perfume.

THE THIRTEENTH COMFORTABLE

Private Morris Struck on the Head by a Basket of Fruit.

The depot of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, is occupied by four companies of the Thirteenth Regiment, numbering 200 men, under command of Major Cochrane.

The officers of his command are Capt. John T. Jennings of Company B, Capt. Turpin of Company I, Capt. Williams of Company F, and Capt. Russell of Company G.

Major Cochrane has been stationed at this point for three days with Companies F and G, and was joined yesterday morning by Companies B and F.

The officers and men of his command were reported to be in excellent condition, and fully prepared for any emergency that might arise. The neighborhood had been very peaceable up to yesterday morning, when threats were made by the strikers that they would prevent the running of cars in Fifth Avenue.

It was reported at 2 P. M. that a car had been thrown off the track at Nineteenth Street. Capt. Jennings of Company B hastened to the spot and dispersed the mob without difficulty.

Private Frank Morris was struck on the head by a basket of fruit, which his companions seized as contraband of war and carried back to the depot.

The men are supplied with rations from the headquarters of the regiment, and have found comfortable sleeping berths at night in the cars. In a vacant lot opposite the depot a fire was started during the day by means of which the rations supplied to the men were cooked.

It was claimed by the officers of the Fifth Avenue Railroad Company that their cars were running regularly every ten minutes, and that most of them were on the road.

The strikers stated that less than one-half the usual number of cars was running. When the line is in full working condition they say that fifty-three cars are on the road, and that not more than twenty-three left the depot yesterday.

SEVENTH HAS A CATERER.

Had Steak Yesterday and Fed Some Policemen.

The Seventh Regiment Headquarters are at the depot of the Halsey street line, in Halsey Street, near Broadway.

Col. Appleton is in command, and has taken possession of a car, in which he has made himself as comfortable as circumstances permit.

The troops on guard are Companies A, Capt. Conover; H, Capt. Lydecker; F, Capt. Rand, and K, Capt. Kirtland.

The commissioned officers are Adjts. Landon and Appleton, and Major Kip.

There are 500 militiamen stationed at that point. They sleep in cars and cook over a fire built on the sidewalk opposite the depot.

The regimental caterer is looking after the Seventh, and up to date he has given the men satisfaction. They are regaled with sours and delicacies of various kinds, and yesterday they had steak.

Had it not been for the hospitality of the Seventh, the policemen yesterday would have gone hungry. No arrangement has been made to furnish them with food, and before the Seventh came to the depot the bluecoats had to get along as well as they could.

HAVING "A GREAT TIME."

Men of the Fourteenth Say Their Commissariat Can't Be Beaten.

One hundred and sixty-five men of the Fourteenth Regiment, comprising Companies D, E, and G, and two or three men from Companies I, H, C, and F, respectively, are stationed at the Bush Street depot of the Brooklyn City Railroad.

They are under command of Major A. L. Kline and the following staff of officers: Adjt. T. H. Foote, Capt. E. H. Mitchell, Capt. T. Haggstron, Capt. W. L. Garcia, Lieut. E. J. McLaughlin, Lieut. C. L. Holmberg, and Lieut. James Little.

The officers have made their headquarters in one of the cars in the stable, while the men have taken possession of one of the lofts formerly occupied by horses. Here the men have fixed things up with the precision of barracks. With the aid of signs on which are painted, "This car runs direct to Buffalo Bill's Wild West," and "Court Street to the Bridge Only," each company has been partitioned off by a railing three feet high.

Car seats, and the iron fenders attached to the fronts of electric cars, covered with red army blankets, have been improvised as bedsteads. In each room a square stove has been erected, arms are stacked, and the old horse stable has been converted into a tolerably neat barracks, of which both officers and men are distinctly proud.

The commissariat department proves of the greatest interest to the men. The kitchen has been set up in one corner of the room. The Drum Major has been sworn in as chief cook, and the drummers act as his assistants.

Some wag has affixed a big placard to the wall which reads, "Camp Bush Restaurant. Meals at all hours. No trust."

To a reporter for The New-York Times, who was shown over the quarters by Adjt. Foote, were exhibited barrels of meat, bread, cut sugar, apples, and coffee, and there seemed no likelihood of the men starving.

For dinner yesterday the men consumed 100 pounds of fresh beef, four hindquarters of lamb, and four forty-quart cans of coffee. For supper last night the men were treated to broth, apples, and coffee. On Monday they enjoyed a turkey dinner. Officers and men declare their commissariat cannot be surpassed by any other regiment in the field. All are making the best of the situation, and, according to the men's own statement, are having "a great time."

NOT AS WELL FED AS OTHERS.

Companies E and I of the Seventh Complained Yesterday.

Companies E and I of the Seventh Regiment are stationed with the First Battery at Jamaica and Alabama Avenues, where the depots of the Fulton Street line and the Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company are situated.

Capt. Rhoads is in command of Company E and Capt. Harper of Company I. Dr. C. E. Beebe is in charge of the hospital. There are ninety-eight men in each company.

There are eighty men in the First Battery, commanded by Capt. Louis Wendel. With him are Lieuts. Engelman, Koehler, and Boescher, and Sergts. Johnson and Groh. Dr. Fuchs is the Surgeon.

For some reason the men at this station are not as well fed as others, and a good deal of complaint was made yesterday. Many soldiers declared they were badly treated by the railroad companies, which have not offered the regiments that are protecting their property so much as a cup of coffee.

While the militiamen do not manifest their sympathy for the strikers in the same way the police have done, they frankly declare that they hope the strikers will win the fight.

"There isn't a man in the Seventh Regiment," said one member of that organization to a reporter for The New-York Times, "who does not sympathize with the strikers. All we ask them to do is to keep away from the picket lines, and to throw no missiles at us. As a matter of fact, the strikers have not attempted much violence. It has all been done by their friends."

COMFORTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Appeal to Brooklyn Citizens to Raise a Fund for Commissary Supplies.

Some prominent citizens of Brooklyn have organized to raise a fund to provide for the comfort of the National Guardsmen who are on duty in that city. Gen. A. C. Barnes and Gen. J. B. Woodward are in the movement.

The following appeal for funds was issued yesterday:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1895.

To the Citizens of Brooklyn:

It seems probable that the conflict between law and order on one side and riot and lawlessness on the other will be long and stubborn, and that the National Guard will be on duty for a long time to come.

In order that these citizens who are patriotically performing military duty shall be made as comfortable as possible, you are invited to contribute to a fund that shall supplement the military Commissary Department. Contributions may be sent to Robert B. Woodward, Treasurer, care of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

WILLIS L. OGDEN,
JOHN B. WOODWARD,
JAMES McKEEN,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
HENRY W. MAXWELL,
ALFRED C. BARNES.

The troops have been experiencing what some of the men call "pretty hard times" in Brooklyn, and they are badly in need of the comforts and accommodations which Gen. Barnes and his associates seek to provide. The food furnished by the State would not be popular in New-York restaurants.

SEEKING MEN IN OTHER CITIES.

A Few Arrive in Jersey City—Permanent Employment Guaranteed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 22.—Employes of the Consolidated Traction Company say that agents of the Brooklyn strikers have been in this city for two days trying to persuade them to order a strike here. Thus far they have met with no success.

The men here were told that the Brooklyn company had proposed sending new men here to be broken in, and this morning the Knights of Labor posted notices forbidding the local men from breaking in any new men. The order was authorized by District Assembly No. 75. The men say that there will be no trouble about obeying the order, as the company is not breaking in any new men.

Division Superintendent Shunk says that he anticipates no trouble.

Ten men came from Rochester, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad this morning and fifty others from Buffalo, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. They said that they were going to Brooklyn to take the places of strikers.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 22.—An agent of the Brooklyn street railway companies has been in the city for the last two days endeavoring to hire men to take the places of the striking employes in Brooklyn. It is reported that he has been successful in inducing a number of Armenians to go to Brooklyn.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 22.—The Lehigh Valley Traction Company received a dispatch yesterday from President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railway Company stating that the road was in desperate need of men, and asking the Traction Company to send motormen and conductors to Brooklyn.

The dispatch also stated that the company was in danger of losing its charter unless the road was put in operation.

Secretary Walter answered saying that the company could not force any of its men to go, but would post up a notice. This was done, but so far as known there have been no volunteers. The Brooklyn Heights Company also advertises for conductors and motormen in the local papers.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—C. S. Kincaid, representing the Brooklyn traction railway companies arrived in Pittsburg last evening, and at once opened an employment office at 129 Fourth Avenue. Advertisements were placed in all this morning's papers, and at 8 o'clock applicants began to arrive. Mr. Kincaid employed as assistant an experienced motorman, and all applicants were subjected to a rigid examination. They then signed an agreement to perform their work faithfully and to remain in the employ of the company. They are guaranteed permanent employment. Over forty experienced men had attached their names to this agreement by noon to-day. Each accepted applicant was furnished with a card, and instructed to be at Union Station at 8:45 to-night.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—District Assembly No. 41, Knights of Labor, resolved last night to support the striking street-car men in Brooklyn. An agent of the car companies has been in Baltimore engaging men to go over to Brooklyn to take the places of the strikers yesterday. Several other men who had agreed to go were persuaded by Knights of Labor to remain in Baltimore.

The resolutions required all workingmen to remember that the Brooklyn men are "fighting for bread for 25,000 women and children against the insatiate greed of corporate monopolies who have fattened from the franchises and nickels of the masses."

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—President Campbell of the Brockton Street Railway Company has received a telegram from the officials of the tied-up lines in Brooklyn, asking him to send on all the spare help in his employ. Copies of the telegram were posted in the carhouses of the three divisions of the road. The conductors and motormen have no sympathy with the Brooklyn roads, and say that no man will go from here.

LADIES CALL ON SOLDIERS.

Members of the Twenty-third in the Brooklyn City Road's Depot.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Depot, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, was occupied yesterday by three companies of the Twenty-third Regiment, under command of Capt. B. C. Thorn of Company F. The officers of his command are Capt. Silkman of Company G, Lieut. Todd of Company K, and Lieut. F. H. Taylor of Company G.

These companies number about 300 men, all of whom were reported to be in excellent spirits. Provisions were furnished from headquarters, and all the men of Capt. Thorn's command were well provided for.

In consequence of the conflict of Monday night between the strikers and the men in charge of a commissariat wagon, visitors poured into the depot yesterday, anxiously inquiring for their relatives and friends. They were assured by the officers that no one had been seriously injured, and were permitted to see their relatives in the railroad offices adjoining the depot. This portion of the building was crowded with ladies during the afternoon.

Since the beginning of the strike the depot has been closed, and no cars have been put on the road. There are seventy-seven cars in the depot, twenty-two of which belong to the Hamilton Avenue line and fifty-two to the Brooklyn City Railroad.

REDUCED TO THE RANKS.

Sergt. Squires of the Forty-seventh Abused His Superior Officer.

Sergt. Frank Squires of Company I, Forty-Seventh Regiment, refused to obey orders Monday night and was yesterday morning reported to Col. Eddy, commanding the regiment.

The charge was that when ordered by Capt. Gillen, commanding his company, to take a detail for picket purposes, he positively refused to do so and became abusive to his superior officer.

With the view of enforcing discipline among the militia Col. Eddy had Sergt. Squires reduced to the ranks in the presence of his comrades.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes

Any Condition of Wasting.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free.
Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

CROWNED

WITH

GOLD **9** MEDALS,

INCLUDING CHICAGO, 1893.

Kronthal

THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED

TABLE WATERS.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wine Dealers.

ACCIDENTS AND ARRESTS.

The police record of the trolley car accidents in Brooklyn yesterday, and the arrests made in connection with the strike, is as follows:

Car 90 of the Fifth Avenue line, in charge of Motorman Louis Manton, of 97 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J., and Conductor Patrick Gulick of Webster, Mass., was in collision with Car 200 of the Jay and Smith Street line, at Atlantic Avenue and Smith Street, in the morning. Damage to the Smith Street car, $125.

Car 78, of the Fifth Avenue line, and Car 113 of the Seventh Avenue line, were in collision at Flatbush and Fifth Avenues, in the afternoon, causing damage of $10.

Car 518 of the Court Street line, in charge of Motorman George B. Wheeler of 308 Hart Street, ran into a wagon owned by P. Schruber of 204 Irving Street, at Court and Harrison Streets. The wagon was damaged to the extent of $50.

Halsey Street Car 1342, and De Kalb Avenue Car 199, were in collision in front of the Park Theatre, in the afternoon. The glass in the De Kalb Avenue car was broken.

Car 138 of the Queens County and Suburban line, in charge of Motorman Joseph Gillen, was in collision with De Kalb Avenue Car 205, at Broadway and De Kalb Avenue. Both cars were badly damaged.

Halsey Street Car 1554 ran into a wagon driven by Stephen Mortinse, twenty-one years old, of 81 Fulton Street, at Fort Greene Place in the afternoon. The young man was thrown out of the wagon and his head was cut.

Ralph Avenue Car 424, in charge of Motorman Frank Howe of 893 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, ran into a wagon driven by Louis Bassett of 6 Union Avenue. The wagon was damaged to the extent of $25.

Trolley Car 106 of the Bergen Street line ran into a truck owned by Ronalds & Co., on Atlantic Avenue, in the afternoon. The truck was broken and the car was damaged.

Henry Schlett, thirty years old, of 1,842 Broadway, was arrested at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for cutting a trolley rope on a Broadway car at Vanderveer Street.

Michael Connolly, thirty-six years old, a laborer, of 152 Marion Street; George Jones, motorman of 220 Himrod Street, were arrested at 2 P. M. on complaint of Henry Mallon of 342 Schermerhorn Street, charged with interfering with and assaulting Policeman Falvey. Motorman Freel, who was in charge of the car, disappeared at the time.

George McCarty, twenty-one years old, of 60 Sands Street, and Henry Field, twenty-five years old, of 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, interfered in the afternoon at Fulton and Utica Avenues with a Fulton Street car, and the policeman in charge struck them with his club, causing scalp wounds, which were dressed by an ambulance surgeon. No arrests were made.

Edward Hayes of 213 First Street, and Daniel Bray of 327 Twenty-second Street, tinsmiths, while at work on the roof of a new building on Seventh Avenue, between First and Second Streets, threw bricks at Car 117 of the Seventh Avenue line. They were arrested.

Daniel Donovan and Daniel Patterson were arrested at the foot of Broadway at 4 o'clock P. M. for interfering with the cars at that point.

PLUCKY CONDUCTOR JOHN MALLON

He Stood by His Post and Secured the Arrest of Two Strikers.

Car 115 of the Fulton Avenue line of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company was stopped yesterday afternoon by a small crowd of strikers and their sympathizers at Fulton and High Streets, near Fulton Ferry.

The car was going down the street, with two policemen aboard, contentedly twirling their clubs, when a crowd of twenty-five men rushed out on the track.

"Hey! you scab! Stop there!" cried the leader of the crowd.

The motorman, a non-union man, obeyed the order, and quickly stopped the car. There were two passengers aboard, and they hastened out of the rear door. They were not molested.

The two policemen surveyed the mob curiously, but it did not seem to occur to them to drive it away. Several of the men boarded the car, intimidated the motorman, and took him away with them.

The crowd jeered the policemen, and threw ice and small stones at the car, breaking most of the windows.

The strikers swarmed on the rear platform, and ordered off John Mallon, the conductor. He was a plucky individual, and refused to go. Two of the strikers seized him by the collar, but he shook them off, and called on the police to arrest the men for disorderly conduct.

The policeman who had been on the front platform strolled through the car and took a hand in the disturbance. By this time there was a crowd of five hundred persons around the car, and reserves were hurrying from the Second Precinct Police Station near by.

The police dispersed the crowd, and arrested Michael Connolly and George Jones on complaint of Conductor Mallon, who charged them with disorderly conduct. They were held by Justice Walsh of the First District Police Court.

The next car down Fulton Street took the car to the ferry, where it was held until a non-union motorman came from the traction building in Montague Street, when it resumed its trips.

WELLES WAKING UP.

An Order Which Should Have Been Issued a Week Ago.

No end of comment has been aroused in Brooklyn by Police Commissioner Welles's attitude toward the Superintendent of Police during the present strike. There is no Police Captain who dares to say openly that the veteran Superintendent has been a mere figurehead in the strike. The Captains recognize the fact, however, that he is a figurehead.

Commissioner Welles, who has been handling the strike, has apparently come to the conclusion that Superintendent Campbell knows something about strikes. This may explain the following order, issued yesterday by the Superintendent—the first

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy; Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Help Wanted	10
Apartments To Let	15	Horses, Carriages, &c.	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Hotels	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Instruction	7
Bicycles	6	Legal Notices	14
Billiards	7	Marriages	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	13
Business Chances	7	Miscellaneous	7
Business Notices	5	New Publications	5
City Houses To Let	15	Proposals	7
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Public Notices	15
Copartnership Notices	13	Real Estate at Auction	15
Country Houses To Let	15	Situations Wanted	10
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Special Notices	5
Dancing	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Deaths	5	Teachers	7
Dividends	13	To Let For Business Purposes	15
Financial	13	Travelers' Guide	16
Furnished Rooms	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Silver King.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Mme. Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—3:00—Nibelungen Trilogy.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Railroad of Love. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Doris. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Off the Earth.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Orientreise.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2:00 P. M. to 11 P. M.—Bicycle Exhibit.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Lohengrin.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Princess Paulina.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	2	1
Business Troubles	12	1
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	5	3
Marine Intelligence	10	1
New State Corporations	11	7
Obituary Record	5	6
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	15	1
Real Estate	15	3
Social World	16	2
Telegraphic Brevities	5	7
Theatrical Gossip	16	4
United Service	15	6
Washington Weather Forecast	7	5

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1

Two Surprises for Platt.
Maurer Still Duping Lawyers.
Shot by Seventh Regiment Soldiers.
Judge Ricks Will Not Be Impeached.
Heavy Snow and High Water.
Entertained President Cleveland.
Crushed Between Two Cable Cars.

Page 5

Panic in China's Capital.
Pattison Accepts the Nomination.
Berlin Cabinet Harmonious.
Greek Ministry Resigns.
Heywood at the Vatican.
Bomb Explosions in Europe.

Page 6

Big Crowds at Cycle Show.

Page 7

The Senate Hawaiian Debate.
Money of the State Wasted.
Proceedings of the State Legislature.

Page 8

The Crusade Against Platt.
Power of Removal Bill.

Page 9

The New Japanese Treaty.
The Bill to Repeal Sugar Duties.
Sewell Made Senator from New-Jersey.
Sheffield Robbed Green-Goods Men.
Want No Hotel Near Them.
Will Sentence Quigley To-day.
Half a Century of Work for the Poor.

Page 10

The Currency Situation.
Criminal Court Building Criticised.

Page 13

Redeem the Greenbacks.
What the Saloon Keepers Want.
Plans for Rapid Transit.

Page 14

Divorce Refused to Frank Shelvin.
Father Accused by Son of Murder.
Osborn Tells About His Career.

Page 15

Connecticut Grade Crossing War.

Page 16

No Police Indictments Handed In.
Laidlaw-Sage Jury Unable to Agree.
Ventilation of Tenements.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	36	37	3:30 P. M.	51	34
6 A. M.	37	37	6 P. M.	47	34
9 A. M.	39	34	9 P. M.	43	31
12 M.	45	37	12 P. M.	43	29

Average temperature yesterday 34½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 42⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....27⅝
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE MAYOR AND PLATT.

The Mayor has done the wise thing, the right thing, the only thing, in refusing to enter into any negotiation with Platt concerning the rights of the people of this city. Moreover, it is the thing of all others that is most calculated to confuse and embarrass Platt. That statesman has simply no notion of a political proceeding other than a dicker, and no notion of a political situation that cannot be arranged by a dicker. If the Mayor were another such as Platt, there would be no difficulty in this case. The Mayor would say what he wanted and Platt would say what he wanted, and each of them would agree to do what the other wanted, and Platt would get his Legislature and his Governor to pass "appropriate legislation," and Strong would make appropriate appointments, and everybody would be pleased and satisfied except the people of the City of New-York.

Platt has never been accustomed to consider them at all, or to transact political business with any reference to them. So far as his influence goes, they are not represented in public office, and his influence goes a disgracefully long way. If Mayor Strong were another Platt, we repeat, that is to say, a selfish and tricky politician, it would be easy to deal with him. He would in that case have certain private interests and certain personal dependents that needed to be taken care of, and if they were taken care of he would turn over the city to the new Platt Tammany, of which, indeed, he would himself be a shining light. But the Mayor has no axes of his own to grind. He represents the people of the city and nobody else. He wants their rights protected and their interests promoted, and he wants nothing else. That makes him impracticable, from Platt's point of view.

From the point of view of the men who voted for him that makes him invaluable. As soon as the people are convinced that he has no intention of selling them out, and they are becoming very sure of that, they will support him, and he will speak with the authority of the whole community. It would be a great thing for Platt's personal jobs if he were able to say to the qualmish rural statesmen that his jobs had the support of the local authorities. It is a great blow to him that he cannot say this now, and that Mayor Strong has publicly disabled him from saying it. Even the rural legislator who is anxious to be deceived may require some sort of pretext for pretending to believe what he knows is not so, and Platt cannot furnish him with such a pretext. When by means of a vicious system the police force of New-York has been degraded from a public defense to a public disgrace and danger, Platt can get a committee of countrymen to report that the thing to be reformed is the desired reform, and that the disease is the remedy. But they cannot get anybody to believe it, nor can Platt get anybody to believe it, unless he can persuade the "local authorities" to betray their trust and to sell out the people. And this he cannot do with Mayor Strong.

Does Platt really suppose that he can successfully work his bi-partisan job after it has once been so thoroughly exposed that it is understood by every man and every woman in New-York? Does he imagine that he can stock a new Police Commission with Platt bi-partisans in spite of the whole population of the City of New-York? In vain is the net spread in sight of the bird. That Platt's scheme is so thoroughly exposed we owe entirely to the Mayor. If he had consented to deliberate or negotiate or palaver with Platt, he would have furnished Platt a pretense that his scheme represented somebody and something besides himself and his greed. Now there can be no pretense of this kind. The passage of Platt's bills would mean that in a matter affecting the rights and interests of two millions of people Platt was more powerful than all of them put together.

THE FIRST CHAPTER.

Chapter 1 of the Laws of 1895 will be the act providing for a public hearing on special city bills in cities of the first class in this State. It has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, and will prepare the way for the important legislation relating to this city for which we are waiting. The Constitution requires that all bills relating to one city or to less than all the cities of a class shall be sent to the Mayor of the city or cities to which it relates for acceptance, after it has passed the Senate and Assembly. Fifteen days are allowed the Mayor in which to return any such bill with a certificate of its acceptance or non-acceptance, and the Constitution requires the Legislature to provide for a public hearing upon the bill in the city to which it relates "before action thereon."

The bill that has just been passed assumes that this means "before action thereon" by the Mayor, though the Constitution does not say so. This act requires the Mayor, "forthwith upon the receipt thereof," to fix a day for a public hearing "in such city concerning such bill," and to give notice of time and place for two successive days in two daily newspapers. He must attend at the time and place appointed and "afford an opportunity for a public hearing." Provision is made regarding the return of the bills and the expense of hearings.

The way being clear, after the approval of this measure, the people of New-York will await with interest the coming of special bills, but it is desirable that they should come in acceptable form. If they are accepted there will be no further occasion for legislative action upon them, but if they are not accepted they may become laws nevertheless, by being again passed by both houses and approved by the Governor. We do not see how they can be modified or amended, after the hearing, without going through the process again, for in that case they would not be the same bills. If a bill can be changed and passed, after the acceptance or non-acceptance by the city, without submitting it again in the amended form, it will be possible to evade the purpose of the Constitutional requirement and nullify the safeguard intended. Consequently, hearings before the legislative committees at Albany are as important as ever.

WHO IS IN THE HAWAIIAN JOB?

Did the Hawaiian syndicate take in Kyle (Pop., S. D.)? His eagerness to have a United States war ship "proceed forthwith" to Honolulu indicates a disturbed, and perhaps an interested, mind. Senator Hawley, we are inclined to think, is not in the job. He was tripped up by Senator Gray yesterday and recovered himself so clumsily as to make it hard to believe that he knows much about Hawaii or has any money interest in annexation. Besides, his reputation protects him.

The other Republican Senators from New-England who have pranced about the Senate Chamber during the past week probably have very good reasons for their sensitiveness on Hawaiian questions. From the point of view of a holder of Hawaiian securities the conduct of this Administration must appear abominable. Things were running so smoothly to fruition and profits in Mr. Harrison's time. Annexation and realization were at hand. Then came the unfeeling Democrats, mostly not from the State of Maine and the ground floor, and with them a deluge of disappointment. Annexation was dished. The eagle's wing was not kept outstretched over the Dole Government. It had to shift for itself. Even the war ship was withdrawn. No more marines could be landed to protect the republican government and the interests of the investors from Down East.

This was maddening enough, but when the news of the uprising came, the fury of the Hawaiian jobbers broke bounds. The jig might be up at any moment, and all the stocks and bonds become material for trunk linings. Hence the loud cries of the jobbers for a war ship to protect "American interests" and Maine investors, hence the "deep indignation" over this monarchical attempt to restore a Queen and annihilate contingent values.

Where is the Mulligan, the Fisher, Jr., the Shipperd of this Hawaiian money job?

THE GOVERNMENT REVENUES.

It does not seem to us that the rather confident tone in which some of the officers of the Treasury have recently spoken of the course of the Government receipts and disbursements is justified by any comparison which it is yet possible to make. If we compare the figures for the calendar years 1894 and 1893 we find the following:

1893.	
Total receipts	$349,258,000
Total expenditures	390,397,000
Deficit	$41,139,000
1894.	
Total receipts	$322,686,000
Total expenditures	376,748,000
Deficit	$54,062,000

In spite of a decrease in expenditures of nearly $14,000,000, the falling off in revenue of nearly $27,000,000 leaves a net increase of deficit of $13,000,000. And it is worth while remarking that the accumulated deficit of the two years—a little more than $95,000,000—is very nearly the par value of the loans made in the last year and about $20,000,000 less than the sum actually received.

The last statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury covers the first twenty days of the present month and of the calendar year. It is in round numbers as follows:

To Jan. 20, 1895.	
Receipts	$19,042,000
Expenditures	28,663,000
Deficit	$9,621,000

Even if we assume—what is undoubtedly true—that this excess of expenditures will not continue in the same ratio for the remaining one-third of the month, or for the ensuing months, we still have a rate of deficit for the first two-thirds of the month more than twice as great as the average monthly deficit for 1894, and not far from three times as great as that of 1893. On the other hand, there has been a very perceptible increase in the internal revenue receipts, which have so far been above the average for 1894 and decidedly above the average of 1893.

In these circumstances the duty of the sensible men in Congress, no matter to what party they belong, is very plain. It is evident that there can be no extensive currency legislation at this session. It is extremely doubtful whether there can be any new taxation levied. While it is very desirable and even imperative that provision should be made for the maintenance of the gold reserve, and while the best way to place the Treasury in a sound condition so far as current expenses go would probably be to put a tax on beer, yet it is the part of practical legislators to take the immediate needs of the Treasury into earnest consideration and to do what can be done to meet them. It is reported at Washington that the Republicans would support a bill to give the Treasury authority to borrow at the current low rates, at the discretion of the Secretary, enough money to meet the deficiency in the revenues. If that report is true, the Democrats should lose no time in bringing forward such a bill and passing it. That would not preclude an attempt at taxation, or at the retirement of the greenbacks, or at the creation of a currency commission. The immediate needs of the Treasury are independent of any and all these—though happily the Treasury cannot be armed with the authority to borrow without substantially relieving the general financial situation. To put the Government in case to pay its current obligations without risking the redemption reserve is not a matter of politics. It is a clear duty incumbent on men of all parties.

HOW TO TREAT TURBULENT STRIKERS.

Nine years ago there was in this city a situation not unlike that in Brooklyn, due to a strike on the Dry Dock street railway. It was first met in the most lax and timid fashion by the then Superintendent of Police, to whom The Times addressed the following words:

What would have happened had the City of New-York been fortunate enough to have in Superintendent Murray's place a man of genuine courage and backbone?

In the first place, he would have told the Dry Dock Railway Company that it should have the protection of the police not only for one trip, but for a dozen or a hundred. And then he would have cleared the Grand Street railway from river to river and would have said to the company:

"There is your line free from all obstruction. Use it." It is possible that Superintendent Murray was restrained from such vigorous and proper action by a judicial fear that the strikers were in the right of the quarrel and that it would have been an act of unkindness and oppression on his part to drive them out of Grand Street. The right or wrong of the question at issue was a matter with which Superintendent Murray had nothing whatever to do. He was facing a mob of men who were breaking the laws and destroying property. We presume the Superintendent knows his Penal Code. Section 635 of that code declares that any person who "places any obstruction upon the track" of a railway "or throws a stone or any other missile at a railway train or at a locomotive, car, or vehicle standing or moving upon a railway" is punishable by imprisonment for ten years if any person is endangered by such act, or by imprisonment for not more than three years if no person is put in danger by it. The gravity of the crimes committed by the Grand Street mob on Thursday can be measured by the severity of the punishment imposed upon such offenses by the Penal Code.

Yet not one in a hundred of these persons who thus made themselves liable to a long term of imprisonment was arrested or molested by Superintendent Murray's men. The Superintendent seems to have thought it was enough if his men patiently and laboriously removed the obstructions which the strikers or their sympathizers placed upon the tracks. It did not occur to him, except in one or two instances, to try a policy of prevention.

The day on which this plain counsel was given the Superintendent of Police changed his methods, handled with swift severity the first offenders, and brought the trouble to an end. The situation in Brooklyn differs in extent, but not in character. The principle involved is the same. The duty of the authorities is the same. They were slow to see it.

A SERUM REMEDY FOR SMALLPOX?

We published two or three weeks ago the reports submitted to the Marine Hospital Bureau by Dr. Kinyoun concerning the use of the blood-serum remedy for diphtheria in Paris and Berlin, where he had pursued his investigations for three months. Since his return from Europe Dr. Kinyoun has made some experiments in the treatment of smallpox with the serum of a vaccinated heifer. "It has been already demonstrated by Maurice Raynaud and Sternberg," he says in his account of these experiments, "that the blood serum of an immune animal destroys the potency of vaccine lymph. It had occurred to me, as well as to others, that this fact could be utilized in the treatment of smallpox by injections of this serum."

On Dec. 23 he took a liter of blood from a heifer which had been vaccinated on Nov. 26. Having drawn off the serum and filtered a part of it, he added pure vaccine lymph to both the filtered and the unfiltered, and then inoculated a heifer with each of these preparations, using one after the other, the results being negative in both instances. A considerable quantity of the filtered serum was sent to the physician in charge of the smallpox hospital in Washington, with the suggestion that it should be used in fresh cases before the stage of pustulation. There was no opportunity, however, to use it in such cases, but the serum was administered to two patients in the pustular stage. In the case of one patient four injections of fifteen cubic centimeters each were given, with the effect, as reported, of modifying slightly the course of the malady, but this patient died two days later. In the other case 105 cubic centimeters were injected in forty-eight hours, apparently with favorable effect, and this patient recovered. Commenting upon his record of the cases, the physician in charge says:

"It is very unfortunate that cases did not present themselves until the eruption was well developed into the pustular stage, since it is before this period of the disease that the serum would have an opportunity to show its full effect. As it is, I believe the use of the serum in these two cases has given good results. The injections were given under the most careful aseptic precautions. The change in the appearance of the pustular eruption was noticeable after the first eighteen hours. It is my opinion that the vaccine serum will shorten the course of variola if given in the papular stage of the eruption. The serum does modify the variolous eruption, even in the pustular stage, but does not shorten the attack."

The first of the two cases was that of a patient whose condition at the time of his admission to the hospital was very unfavorable, as he then had a malignant form of the disease, with confluent eruption, and was delirious. The record indicates that the injections caused some temporary improvement, but it is evident that this patient was beyond the reach of remedies. In the other case the injections appear to have been followed by quite perceptible improvement in pulse and respiration; also with respect to the albumen measured by examination, and in the character of the pustules. "There were no indications," says the physician, "that there would be any pitting, whereas two other cases, not receiving the serum, to all appearances identical with this one, will be badly marked." Dr. Kinyoun says:

"From the history of the two cases treated with the serum, it appears that it does have a modifying effect upon the disease, especially upon the eruption. I am informed by Dr. Elliot that it was his belief that by administering the serum to the first case life was prolonged at least seventy-two hours. Since it appears possible to modify the pustular stage of smallpox, and in this case to have little or no pitting follow, it certainly appears reasonable to assume that the treatment would have even a greater power over the disease in its first stages. Since it seems possible to mitigate the attack of variola, it also appears rational to presume that the serum would have power to render susceptible persons refractory to the disease."

These experiments may point the way to a practical and successful application of the antitoxine theory to cases of smallpox, but it is unwise to assume anything on the basis of apparent improvement in only one case, or at the most only two cases. The data thus supplied are insufficient and may be misleading. For the production of serum hostile to smallpox there may be required a method more elaborate than the drawing of the blood of a heifer which has been vaccinated once and has recovered from the perceptible effect of this vaccination. The fact that inoculation with a fluid composed of this serum in combination with vaccine lymph does not produce the disease in one heifer is not enough in itself to prove that the serum in question neutralizes the lymph or the poison of the disease. It is not improbable, however, that further experiments, made by Dr. Kinyoun or others, will lead to the production and use of an antitoxic serum, hostile to smallpox, that will greatly mitigate the severity of this disease, if applied in the early stages, and considerably reduce the mortality percentage for those who have failed to protect themselves by vaccination and are attacked by it.

THE NAVY MEDICAL CORPS.

The Medical Corps of the Navy strenuously objects to the bill which has been reported by a joint committee in Congress in regard to the personnel of the navy, on the ground that it does not do justice to the medical officers. They present a bill of their own for rectifying what they regard as the injustice of their position under the present law, which would not be remedied under that proposed.

A man enters the medical service of the navy as an Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Ensign, a grade lower than the corresponding rank in the army medical service. He has to wait fifteen years to become a Passed Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant, a grade lower than his professional brother in the army may reach in five years. He is at a disadvantage in promotion in comparison with the line officers, and cannot have voluntary retirement without forty years' service, which can hardly be attained before the age of compulsory retirement. In the army a medical officer may retire after thirty years' service. It is also claimed that the navy Surgeons are at a disadvantage in the matter of retirement in comparison with the line officers. The latter are educated at the Government expense, and their service dates from entering the Naval Academy at sixteen or seventeen. The medical officers have to get their education at their own expense before entering the service, and have to be then twenty-one years of age, and may be twenty-six. Then their forty years before retirement begins, and they have to retire at the age of sixty-two.

There is also a grievance in regard to longevity pay, and the Medical Corps of the navy asks to be put upon an equitable footing, corresponding to that of the medical service in the army and in the navies of other civilized nations. The result of the present situation is that it is found difficult to get competent men to enter this branch of the service, while all others are besieged by applicants. The complaint seems to be just, the remedy is simple, and would cost the Government nothing except a legal recognition of the principle of fairness.

The "personnel" bill appears to be a very selfish and unworthy measure.

BRIBERY NO BAR.

It is difficult to see how the Colony of Newfoundland is to derive much benefit from the restoration to Sir William Whiteway and sixteen of his followers of the political privileges which the courts took away. It will be recalled that Whiteway, then Premier, and sixteen of the Whiteway members of the Legislature were prosecuted under the Corrupt Practices act for having obtained their seats by corruption and bribery, were found guilty, and were deprived of their offices. These proceedings deprived the Whiteway party of its Parliamentary majority, but at the elections held in November last to fill the vacancies all but one of the seats thus vacated were filled by other Whiteway candidates, who went in with large majorities, to the surprise and disappointment of many worthy citizens. This victory of the discredited Whiteway party affected injuriously the credit of the colony abroad.

The Legislature, which is now controlled again by a Whiteway majority, passed a bill three weeks ago to restore to the unseated members their political privileges, the decisions of the courts having excluded these men from office, under the statute, until the next general election. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, declined to approve this bill, but the British Government has now instructed him to give his assent. Some of the unseated members must remain out of office until after the next general election, but it is expected that Whiteway will soon be in control of the Ministry again and be able to enforce his policy, whatever it may be. Probably he will urge that Newfoundland shall enter the Dominion Confederation, but it is reported that the Dominion Government is unwilling to take the colony in at present.

Casimir-Perier's letter of resignation was not only weak, it was deceptive. It said that the President was disarmed and irresponsible. This is not true. The French Constitution was made in 1875 by monarchists, but it was made loyally democratic. Its model was not taken from England. The Queen has no other view than the Prime Minister's; the President has the privilege, expressly granted, of addressing the Chamber whenever he pleases. The Queen suffers the Government over which she reigns; the President may express his personal opinion and exercise his personal action. He has a moral responsibility. He may appeal to the people, but he may do this only at his peril. He has the right, concurrently with the Senate, to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. To countersign his decree of dissolution he may select Ministers from the minority of Parliament, or even outside of Parliament. He has only to say to the people: "Between the Chamber and me, decide!" This is not playing the part of an irresponsible, constitutional King, signing docilely acts prepared by his Ministers. Dissolving the Chamber of Deputies is like dissolving the House of Commons, but the latter is dissolved by the Chief of Council and the former by the Chief of State.

WEDDING OF MISS EMILY ERVING

Married to Henry Woodward Cooper at the Home of Her Parents.

The marriage of Miss Emily Erving and Henry Woodward Cooper took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Erving of 6 West Twenty-second Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, a relative of the bride, by marriage.

The bridesmaids were Miss Sarah Elizabeth Erving and Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Erving, sisters of the bride. There was no maid of honor.

Edwin Clarence Moller was best man. The ushers were Theodore Polhemus Cooper, uncle of the bridegroom; E. Lambert Sackett, and J. Langdon Erving and William Van Rensselaer Erving, brothers of the bride. Handsome pearl and emerald scarf pins were presented to the groomsman and ushers by Mr. Cooper.

The bridal couple stood during the ceremony in a bower of palms. The front drawing room was beautifully decorated with white Bride roses.

The bride's mother was formerly Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer. The country home of the family is on Manursing Island, near Rye, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper will make their home for a part of the year at Woodward Lodge, Rye.

Pike—Crozier.

The wedding of Miss Eliza Crozier and Merritt L. Pike took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Hugh Crozier of 136 East Sixty-first Street. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Dr. S. L. Smith, wore a handsome ivory white satin gown, trimmed with round point lace. Her tulle veil was secured with orange blossoms and a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids, Miss Jennie L. Bennett and Miss Madelaine Raymond, wore beautiful gowns of pink satin with pearl trimmings. Miss F. Isabell Taylor, the maid of honor, was in white brocaded satin and carried a bouquet of white hyacinths and pink roses. The flower girl, Miss Agnes Smith, niece of the bride, was gowned like a little fairy in white silk, trimmed with pink chiffon. She carried pink roses. The best man was Fillmore N. Pike of the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va. Joseph Schenck, William Peckham, Charles Battle, and Charles Grant acted as ushers.

It was a pink wedding, and the floral decorations were very elaborate. At the reception after the ceremony several hundred guests were present. Sherry furnished the supper.

Among those present were Miss Mary Harrison, the bride's aunt; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bennett, Miss Jennie Bennett, Miss Mary Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Smith, Theodore Schenck, and Miss Anna Harrison of Binghamton, N. Y.; Gen. and Mrs. Robert Nugent and the Misses Nugent of Brooklyn; William R. Rowlands of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. William N. Ritchie of Asbury Park, N. J.; Mrs. C. E. Post, and Mrs. William Dunckelee of Scranton, Penn.; Fillmore N. Pike and Ambrose Pike, brothers of the bridegroom, of Old Point Comfort, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Putman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Raymond, Miss Genevieve Raymond, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, the Rev. E. S. Tipple, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Curry, Miss Carrie Ellis.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harper, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McFadden, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Braisted, Mrs. E. Umstead, Mrs. Bannister, Edward Werden, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Coe, Mrs. Jane Wallace, Joseph Taylor, Miss Henrietta Taylor, Mrs. E. Higgins, Miss Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Frame, Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell, Mrs. C. C. Hall, Mrs. Lemon, Mr. Albert Phillips, Dr. Samuel G. Tracy, Miss Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Pence, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beggs, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mahan, and L. O. Smith.

Laimbeer—Martin.

Miss Dulles Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald J. Martin of 243 Central Park West, was married at 8 o'clock last evening to John Laimbeer. The ceremony took place in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown officiating.

Francis E. Laimbeer, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Miss Catherine Martin, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Renshaw Jones, Miss Gertrude Murray, Miss Mariana Sergeant, and Miss Louise Simmons. The ushers were Messrs. Black, Crall, Holden, Phillips, and Todd, and Oswald J. Martin, Jr., brother of the bride.

The bride wore a gown of ivory white satin and carried a bunch of daisies. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white satin, lace, and chiffon and short veils of lace. Roses, palms, and garlands mingled in the altar and chancel decorations.

A large reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers.

Marsh—Sypher.

A pretty pink wedding that took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was that of Miss Bessie Phayer Sypher to Charles Capron Marsh. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Sypher of 155 West Forty-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, officiated.

The bride wore a handsome white satin gown trimmed with lace and orange blossoms. Her necklace of diamonds and turquois was the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Lucile Clark, the maid of honor, was in pink and white. John Degener, Jr., was best man. The ushers were William G. Bibb, Warren Carpenter, Alban G. Robinson, and Robert C. Beattie.

Mr. Marsh was graduated at Yale in 1891 and at the Columbia Law School in 1894.

There were many guests at the reception which followed the ceremony. Supper was served in the Arcade, adjoining the family apartments. The Hungarian Band provided the music.

Wilmerding—Bache.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Rutgers Bache to A. Clinton Wilmerding took place last evening at 8 o'clock in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street.

The best man was William E. Wilmerding, a brother of the bridegroom, and the maid of honor was Miss Mary de Peyster Lincoln Bache, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Hortense Armstrong, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Henrietta Bell Wilmerding, a sister of the bridegroom. The ushers were Archibald Gracie Rogers Bache, Thomas A. Wilmerding, Jr., Theodore K. Wilmerding, and D. Bradford Wilmerding.

The bride, who is a daughter of Andrew J. Bache, was given away by her uncle, Col. F. W. Armstrong. She wore a gown of heavy white satin and point lace. Her point lace veil was secured with a diamond ornament.

Perry—De Grove.

Miss Georgette de Grove, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ritzma de Grove, of 72 East Fifty-fifth Street, was married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to Edward Perry. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The wedding was a very quiet one, only the relatives and a few intimate friends of the family were present.

H. Maitland Kersey acted as best man, and Miss Alice Schmidt as maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were Frank S. Paton, Isaac Iselin, Henry Chauncey, Jr., and James C. Roquet. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Visscher—Palmer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Miss Minnie Palmer, daughter of Eugene Palmer of this city, was married to Edward Willett Visscher of Albany, N. Y., this evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus. One of the bridesmaids was Miss Marsh of Troy.

UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB'S FIRST CONCERT

An Organization to Encourage Male Voice Music of High Excellence.

An entertainment which will be worth hearing will be the first private concert of the University Glee Club of New-York City, to be given on Saturday evening, in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden.

This will be the first concert since the organization of the club. It will be an affair of considerable social importance, as the majority of the most prominent college graduates are among the associate members of the club.

Glees by Mendelssohn, Van der Stucken, Clay, and Helmuth, as well as college songs, will be sung by the club.

Mme. Blauvelt and Victor Herbert will assist.

All the members of the club are college men who have good voices, and they are enthusiastic, and are working hard to give the club a high standing among similar organizations, as well as in the musical world. The objects of the organization are "to encourage male voice music of the highest excellence, to give musical receptions and concerts, and to promote social intercourse among college graduates and former college students residing in or near New-York."

A second private concert will be given on May 2 in the same place as the first one.

The officers of the club are: President—John T. Walker, Jr.; Vice President—Ernest F. Ayrault; Secretary—Noah H. Swayne second; Treasurer—D. Hunter McAlpin.

Music Committee—J. T. Walker, Jr., Chairman ex officio; W. P. Brandegee, Secretary; S. T. Carter, Jr., and J. Wendell, Jr.

F. F. Georger is the Librarian, and Arthur D. Woodruff the Conductor.

The active members of the club are as follows, the letters in parentheses indicating the colleges to which they belong: E. F. Ayrault, (C.); A. K. Alexander, (C.); Dr. W. P. Brandegee, (Y.); J. Barnes, (P.); T. A. C. Baker, (P.); P. M. Brett, (R.); Dr. E. W. Bill, (P.); S. T. Carter, Jr., (P.); C. W. Culver, (U.); A. M. Cox, (C.); Dr. L. A. Conner, (Y.); A. W. Crehore, (Y.); F. A. Cokefair, (C.); G. Cromwell, (Y.); F. R. Coffin, (C.); S. M. Dix, (N. Y. U.); C. T. J. Fiske, (C.); B. L. Fenner, (R. U.); F. F. Georger, (Y.); S. E. Gage, (C.); N. M. Goodlet, (Y.); F. C. Hoyt, (Wes.); H. R. Hoadley, (C.); E. H. Herrick, (P.); W. H. Hildreth, (A.); W. P. Ives, (C.); R. W. Jaffrey, (C.); R. C. Lewis, (

PANIC IN CHINA'S CAPITAL

Japanese Movement on Wei-Hai-Wei Awakens the Diplomats.

PEACE ENVOYS ON THEIR MISSION

Flagship Baltimore Will Support at Che-Foo the Yorktown, Which Has Become an Asylum for Missionaries.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A dispatch to The Central News from Shanghai says:

"The Japanese movement on Wei-Hai-Wei has caused a panic in Tien-Tsin and Pekin. The Chinese peace envoys have been ordered to expedite the negotiations with the Japanese Government. Japanese cruisers are watching both channels at Wei-Hai-Wei. The attack upon the stronghold may be delayed a week. The siege trains move slowly, the roads being covered with snow."

A dispatch to The Central News from Shanghai says that the Chinese peace envoys to-day made application to the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for transportation to Japan, and will sail on Jan. 26. They will be transferred to a Japanese steamer at Shimonoseki.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A dispatch to The Times from Kobe says that John W. Foster, the Chinese Peace Commissioner, has arrived there, and will proceed to Hiroshima to meet the other Chinese envoys.

NAGASAKI, Jan. 22.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, which was towed to this port after having been ashore south of Kagoshima has been repaired temporarily, and will reload her cargo and proceed for Hongkong to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Simultaneously with the departure of the Charleston yesterday from Nagasaki for Chemulpo, the flagship Baltimore left the latter port for Che-Foo, to support the Yorktown, which has become the asylum for all the American missionaries on acount of the Japanese bombardment of Teng Chow Foo and the occupation of Shan Tung promontory.

Secretary Herbert has received a cablegram from Admiral Carpenter dated Chemulpo, Jan. 21, as follows:

"Army has landed at Shantung Promontory, China, under cover of the Japanese fleet. Baltimore leaves Chemulpo for Che-Foo.

S[illegible]NCISCO, Jan. 22.—The steamer Per[illegible]ed at 6 P. M., bringing Yokohama news to Jan. 5 and Tokio news to Jan. 8. Under date of Jan. 2, the Japan Gazette says:

We understand that no attempt will be made to reach Pekin this Winter. The reason is obvious, but it would never do to let the army remain idle or to permit the national enthusiasm to cool through a passive policy. Hence it is reported that it has been decided to capture Wei-Hai-Wei. If it was not for the bad weather, this diversion would not be attempted, as the Chinese fleet is afraid to fight, and Wei-Hai-Wei is no obstacle to a march on the capital. But since forward movements of any magnitude are at present impossible, the value of capturing Wei-Hai-Wei is easily comprehensible. It would destroy the last refuge of the Chinese fleet, and in all probability the fleet itself. Being close to shore, the sailors could be depended upon to desert, and it is very unlikely that the Chinese gunners in the fort would offer any more determined resistance than that exhibited by the cowards at Port Arthur. Its capture then would be simple, and, apart from the moral effect of the blow, the destruction or surrender of the Chinese fleet would destroy the last chance of China again acting on the offensive. Before the end of January we believe Wei-Hai-Wei ought to be in Japanese hands.

Writing under date Jan. 8, the United Press correspondent at Tokio says:

"In addition to two first-class fortresses and a dock yard with all appliances as well as a great tract of territory, China has lost in the present war fighting ships aggregating 13,346 tons, and valued at 11,000,000 yen, ($5,500,000.) Of these vessels three were captured by the Japanese; the rest sunk or burned. Among other spoils taken by the Japanese are 607 cannon; 7,400 stand of rifles; 2,601,741 rounds of cannon ammunition; 77,458,785 rounds of small arm ammunition; 16,957 Koku of rice; specie and coin to the amount of 1,000,000 yen; 3,326 tents; 18 sailing ships and steamers, and a quantity of other things the value of the whole, including the fortresses and dock yard, being about 80,000,000 yen."

HEYWOOD AT THE VATICAN.

Gresham's Graceful Expression of Thankfulness to the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 22.—The Pope gave an audience to-day to Mr. Joseph Heywood, who, on behalf of the United States, thanked his Holiness for the loan of the Vatican relics which were exhibited at the Chicago Fair. Mr. Heywood later called upon Cardinal Rampolla, to whom he presented the following letter from Secretary Gresham:

"Department of State,
"Washington, Sept. 21, 1894.

"Your Eminence: In returning the relics which his Holiness the Pope so kindly put at the disposition of the Government of the United States, to be exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, I beg your Eminence to express to his Holiness the high appreciation of the President and people of the United States of his most gracious action.

"The President sincerely regrets that, owing to the absence of our ships of war on foreign stations, or on special duties, these priceless papers have not been returned at an earlier date. They are on board the United States steamship Machias, which has been put at the disposal of the Department of State by the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of carrying them to their destination, and our Ambassador at Rome has been instructed to deliver them to your Eminence or to such person as may be duly authorized to receive them.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your Eminence the assurance of my highest consideration. W. Q. GRESHAM."

AMERICAN COLLEGE IN TURKEY

Board of Foreign Missions Receives the Irade from the Sulton.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Judge Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, has telegraphed to the American Board of Foreign Missions that his Majesty, the Sultan, has graciously issued the Irade, or official permit, to the American College of Girls, at Constantinople, in consideration of its great services in educating his Christian subjects.

The Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Secretary of the Foreign Department of the board, states that this American college for girls has 173 pupils, 26 more than in any former year, and is the most important institution for girls under its care.

The board awaits an affirmative answer to other requests for permits for Euphrates College, at Harpoot, and Anatolia College at Marsovan, which have been promised several times within the last three years.

THE GREEK MINISTRY RESIGNS.

King George Refuses to Grant a Request to Dissolve Parliament.

ATHENS, Jan. 22.—The Greek Ministry has resigned.

The resignation is due to the King's refusal to accede to the Ministers' request to dissolve Parliament as the best way to a solution of the economic problem.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Morning Post will publish a dispatch from Athens, explaining the resignation of the Greek Ministry. The dispatch says that the Premier complained to the King of the appearance of the Crown Prince at a popular demonstration on Monday, and of his advising the military and police not to interfere. The Minister thought this action on the part of the Crown Prince indicated that the Government had lost the confidence of the Crown, and they therefore resigned.

TELEGRAPH LINES ARE BROKEN.

Messages from Australia and Transvaal Delayed by Floods.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's Central Cable Office publishes a report from Port Darwin, Australia, reporting serious interruption to the Government telegraphs of that country, and great difficulties encountered in the work of restoration owing to floods. All Australian telegrams are accepted subject to considerable delay. The telegraph lines in the Transvaal are also interrupted, and messages for that part of Africa are likely to meet with some delay.

The Commercial Cable Company issued the following:

"The Eastern Telegraph Company reports no prospects for the restoration of the Australian land lines at present. The country is still under floods. Messages from Shanghai take about five and three-quarter hours in transit, and from Yokohama about six and one-quarter. The cable between St. Thome and Loando, on the west coast of Africa, is broken. Until it is repaired messages for South Africa, Benguells, Mossamedes, and Loanda will go by the east coast route without alteration in rates. The Transvaal Government reports severe interruptions on the lines, causing heavy delay.

BERLIN CABINET HARMONIOUS.

False Rumors of Quarrel Refuted by Count von Hohenlohe.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day Chancellor Count von Hohenlohe, referring to the statements recently made by Herr Richter that the Chancellor's position was merely ornamental, and that dissensions existed in the Cabinet, said that the assertions were entirely without foundation.

The Chancellor further said that the rumors which had gained currency through the press had had no effect upon the Ministers, who had noticed them simply with a view of counteracting any feeling of unrest which might exist among the people. The members of the Cabinet, he asserted, were thoroughly in harmony.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN EUROPE.

At Milan a Banker Not Injured, but at Jumetz Several Persons Hurt.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22.—During a concert in a café at Jumetz, three miles north of Charleroi, last evening, a bomb was thrown into the middle of the hall. The missile exploded, wrecking the furniture and extinguishing the lights. Several persons were hurt by flying splinters, and others were thrown down and trampled upon in the panic which followed the explosion. Nobody, however, was seriously injured.

MILAN, Jan. 22.—A bomb was exploded near the residence of a certain banker in this city to-day. No damage was done. Later an unexploded bomb was found.

MEXICAN PATRIOTS PREPARED.

Three Thousand Students Offer Their Services Against Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 22.—Three thousand students, accompanied by friends, called on President Diaz at the National Palace to-day, and offered their services in the event of war between Mexico and Guatemala.

The President, who was deeply moved, said that the relations between the two countries had not yet come to a crisis, but that the diplomatic situation was dangerous and war might result. Peace was necessary to the progress of the republic, he said, and the Government would not interrupt it unless absolutely compelled to do so.

THE NAVY NEEDS IN ENGLAND.

Parnellites Will Do Their Utmost to Defeat the Government.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—In the course of a speech in Hull this evening, Home Secretary Asquith said that the country must prepare for a serious financial sacrifice, in order to strengthen the navy.

John Redmond, M. P., leader of the Parnellites, said, in a speech in Waterford this evening that he and his colleagues will go back to Parliament with a determination to do their utmost to oust the Government. They will insist that no British business be transacted until home rule shall have been granted to Ireland.

STEAMER MANHATTAN FLOATED.

Wreckage of the Prescott Washed on the Lincolnshire Shore.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The British steamer Manhattan, Capt. Griffiths, from Philadelphia, via London, before reported aground behind the North Pier at Sunderland, has been floated and taken into the harbor. She sustained little damage.

The medicine chest of the British steamer Prescott, which sailed from Sunderland Dec. 29, for Marseilles, together with a portrait of the first mate of that vessel, has been washed ashore on the coast of Lincolnshire. Wreckage from this ship has been reported previously from Flamborough.

Death of Edward Solomon.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Edward Salomon, the composer of comic opera, died of typhoid fever to-day.

Mr. Edward Salomon was the manager, in London, of the Niagra Music Hall. He had been in New-York, for some years, leader of the orchestra at the Casino, and the composer of several musical comedies, the most popular, and, perhaps, the best, of which was "Billee Taylor." He was the second husband of Lillian Russell. His brother, Fred Solomon, played at the Casino and in other popular playhouses of this city.

The Anglo-French Agreement.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Temps in commenting on the Anglo-French West African Boundary Convention, signed on Monday, says that it gives France the whole basin of the Upper Niger. "This compact," it adds, "is an important fresh bond of friendship between the two countries, and proves that despite natural rivalries, concord can be obtained, thus assisting civilization.

Turkey Apologizes to England.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22.—The Porte has apologized to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambasador, for the arrest of Postmaster Cobb, and the incident is thus ended.

Churchill's Physicians Summoned.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Lord Randolph Churchill had another sinking spell just befor midnight to-night, and the doctors were hastily summoned to his bedside.

Ambassador Bayard in Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The United States Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard have gone to Paris.

Italy's Success in East Africa.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Politique Coloniale has reports which are not considered entirely trustworthy to the effect that the Italian troops have routed a force of 10,000 dervishers at Kassala. Telegrams from Massowah to-day state that quiet prevails at Kassala, and its vicinity. These advices also state that Ras Mangascia has taken refuge in Temben, and that his forces have been dispersed.

Death of Charles Secretan.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Charles Secrétan, the Swiss philosopher, died in Lausanne to-day.

Charles Secrétan was born at Lausanne, Jan. 19, 1815. In 1838 he was Professor of Philosophy. In 1840 he went to Neuchâtel, where he attained distinction. He was appointed to chair of philosophy at the Academy of Lausanne in 1866. He was elected Corresponding Member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques in 1883. His philosophy differs from Hegel's in that its basis is not only reason, but moral conscience. His works are: "De la Philosophie de Liebniz," 1840; "La Philosophie de l'Historie," 1849; "Recherche de la Méthode," 1858; "La Raison et le Christianisme," 1863; "La Philosophie de Victor Cousin," 1868, and "Précis Elémentaire de Philosophie, 1868. He was for some time editor of The Revue Suisse.

French Cabinet Is Forming.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Deputies Hanotaux, Lockroy, Cavaignac, Cochery, and Doumer and Senators Combes and Verninac have agreed to accept portfolios under M. Bourgeois.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Standard's Paris correspondent gives the composition of the new Cabinet approximately as follows:

M. Bourgeois, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.
M. Hanotaux, Foreign Affairs.
M. Cochery, Finance.
M. Caviagnac, War.
M. Lockroy, Marine.
M. Terrier, Public Works.
M. de Verninas, Agriculture.
M. Combes, Public Instruction.
M. Doumer, Commerce.
Maurice Lebon, Colonies.
M. Leveille, Justice.

Conservatives Must Be Punctual.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Lord Salisbury, as Conservative leader in the House of Lords, has sent circulars to his followers saying that the nature of the business that will come before them makes it desirable that they be in their places at the opening of the coming session of Parliament.

Similar notices to members to be present on the opening of the session have been issued by the Duke of Devonshire, Liberal Unionist leader in the House of Lords; Arthur J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the House of Commons, and Joseph Chamberlain, Liberal-Unionist leader in the House of Commons.

Anglican Union Idea Abandoned.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent in Rome says that, in consequence of the advice of Cardinal Vaughan, the Pope will not submit to a conference of Cardinals the scheme for the union of the Anglican and Catholic Churches, and will not issue an appeal to England on the subject.

Real Hero of a Harmless Duel.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The report that Leberecht von Kotze, formerly Master of Ceremonies, fought a duel three days ago with Baron von Schrader, the present incumbent of that office, is erroneous. Baron von Schrader's opponent was Dietrich von Kotze, a cousin of Liebrecht.

Prince of Wales's Britannia.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia sailed from Cowes, Isle of Wight to-day for the Mediterranean.

THE EHRICH PICTURES SOLD

First Night's Sale Brings $17,300—$3,000 Paid for "The Village Dance," by Rubens.

The first night's sale of the Ehrich collection of Dutch and Flemish paintings took place last evening at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. A large number of persons were present, though few well-known collectors were to be seen, and the assemblage had more the appearance of a social gathering friendly to Mr. Ehrich. At no time was there anything like spirited bidding, and Mr. Somerville, the auctioneer, was enabled to get through the sale of the forty-seven pictures well within an hour and a half.

The largest price realized was $3,000, paid for the Rubens, "The Village Dance," purchased by Mr. L. S. Wolff. "A Portrait of a Sculptor," by Helst, brought $1,200, and the "Landscape and Cattle," by Paul Potter, was knocked down at $1,000. The big landscape by Wynants, "The Cascade," brought $850; the Goyer, $775; Anton Moller, "The Ball," $735; Leyden, "An Allegory," $725; Van de Velde, "Milking Time," $610; Herp, "The Carouse," $575; Cranach, "The Madonna," $475, and a large landscape, "The Rhine," by Saftleven, $400. The lowest prices were a Does and a Gryff, that fetched $90 each. None of the names of the buyers of the higher priced pictures, save in the case of the Rubens, were given, and such names as were announced were not familiar ones.

The total amount realized was $17,300. The sale will be concluded this evening, the remaining pictures being on view until late in the afternoon.

TRACY ROBINSON'S ASSAULT CASE

An Account of the Trouble Between the ex-Vice Consul and His Successor.

J. W. Popham, a passenger on the steamer Colombia, from Colon, which arrived yesterday, was interviewed in regard to ex-Vice Consul Tracy Robinson's charge of assault against Vice Consul Wintersmith.

Mr. Popham said that Tracy Robinson had been trying to get the appointment of Consul at Colon for a long time, nearly twenty years, and had succeeded only so far that he had held the office of Vice Consul. When Richard Wintersmith succeeded him, he sought in every way, Mr. Popham said, to make the veteran Kentuckian uncomfortable. Matters came to a head suddenly when Robinson met Wintersmith at the Washington Hotel on Dec. 30.

According to Mr. Popham's account, Richard Wintersmith approached Robinson and accused him of maligning his character, and the ex-Vice Consul told Wintersmith he was a liar, whereupon the latter at once slapped Robinson's face and pulled his nose. Robinson before a crowd of witnesses acknowledged, Mr. Popham declared, that he had lied about Wintersmith and had circulated malicious stories concerning him.

Afterward Robinson had Wintersmith arrested for assault and fined $10, and the Justice placed both men under bonds to keep the peace. All the American residents at Colon side with Wintersmith in the matter, Mr. Popham said.

ROBBED OF $4,000 IN JEWELRY

Mrs. Rosenberg Says a Thief Entered Her House in the Daytime.

Mrs. S. A. Rosenberg of 121 West Seventy-second Street called a Park policeman into her house yesterday and told him that while she had gone up stairs on an errand somebody had robbed her of $4,000 worth of jewels.

She was afraid the robber was still in the house.

The policeman searched the house from cellar to roof, but could find no trace of the burglar. He advised Mrs. Rosenberg to notify the municipal police of the case.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—506 Sixth Street; Leon Eckstein, cigars; damage, $200.
10:30 A. M.—152 Rivingston Street; Rosa Shatell, tenement; no damage.
1 P. M.—217 East Broadway; Mary Burns, dwelling; damage, $100.
2:40 P. M.—204 West Sixty-fourth Street; Cornelius Ahearn; damage, $60.

THEIR HOPE IN PATTISON

He Accepts the Nomination for Mayor of Philadelphia.

HIS FINE LETTER TO THE DEMOCRACY

A Promise that, if He Is Elected, the Government Shall Be Honestly and Economically Administered.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison to-day sent his letter accepting the nomination by the Democratic Convention as candidate for Mayor of this city to the Chairman of the Notification Committee.

It is, as was predicted by Mr. Pattison's friends the day of the convention, a declaration of principles which appeals to that element in the community which would like to see decent government in this city.

Moreover, it makes the issue in the present campaign remarkably clear. The letter is a declaration of war against the "combine," whose grip upon this city has been shown up in The New-York Times during the last three weeks. The scandals in the various departments of the City Government, which The Times has also declared to exist, are held up by the ex-Governor, who says that they ought not longer to be borne.

The letter declares firmly and frankly in favor of a non-partisan, business administration of the municipal offices. It is a platform on which those who participated in the convention which placed ex-Gov. Pattison at the head of a non-partisan ticket can and do readily indorse. The letter is as follows:

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.

Messrs. C. Oscar Beasley, Chairman; S. Davis Page, Henry C. Loughlin, and others of the Notification Committee of the Democratic City Convention:

Gentlemen: I have received your communication notifying me of my nomination by the Democratic City Convention for Mayor of Philadelphia. I am made sensible from many sources that this act of your political organization has been anticipated and supplemented by the spontaneous expression of a large body of citizens, whose first public concern is the moral and material welfare of the municipality, and who believe in the absolute separation of City Government from the partisan issues which divide voters in this judgment upon State and National affairs.

You will bear me witness that no thought nor desire, no act nor word of mine, has suggested such mention of my name. Upon the expiration of my term of office as Governor of Pennsylvania I had hoped and arranged to assume only the responsibilities and duties of a private citizen of this municipality—of which I have been an inhabitant for forty years continuously, unless absent on the public business of the State or of the United States. Nor would I now consider the acceptance of the tender which your letter conveys, except upon a frank and explicit statement by me to you, and to the public generally, of my views upon the issues involved in the pending canvass, and upon the administration of the government of a great city.

The profoundest and keenest critics of our political institutions concede that the town-meeting principle lies at the bottom of all the political life of the United States," and that whenever the spirit of local self-government becomes weak or uncertain, the vitality of our institutions is gone. With the vast proportionate increase of urban population in this country, the rapid growth of great cities, and the complexity of this modern life and institutions, their importance in the Commonwealth has been enhanced. The surrender of their control to spoilsmen and jobbers, to combines and corporations, is scarcely more destructive of municipal than of national life.

Of almost equal detriment to every sound principle of government is the subordination of municipal politics to the rancorous spirit of the partisan issues which deal with State and national concerns. My own views upon this subject have been so often attested and expressed that I am confident none will charge me with being a tyro or a convert when I declare at the outset my hearty sympathy with and confidence in the declaration: "In order to secure an honest, intelligent, businesslike management of our City Government there must be absolute separation of municipal affairs from State and national politics."

There was never a time, however, in the history of Philadelphia when the law which governed it and the existing conditions united in so urgently demanding this separation and imposed the duty of effecting it so directly upon the Chief Executive of the city. For any failure to effect it the Mayor is responsible. The amended charter of Philadelphia places in his hands the power to accomplish this wholesome reform.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the wise men who made it, contemplated the absolute divorce of municipal politics from State or national issues, and directed that elections affecting these different interests should be widely separated in time and influence. The act of 1885, known as the "Bullitt bill," from its eminent authorship, accepted as a safe chart whereby to steer the Government, reiterated and sought to enforce this principle. If it is to be respected and obeyed the employes and administrators of the municipality must not only be chosen irrespective of their State and national affiliation—"without regard to their political influences or services"—but must be absolutely prohibited from participation in political contests. Their exclusive energy and time should be devoted to the highest interests of the municipality which employs them and pays them to preserve order, to protect citizens and property, and to maintain and improve the condition of the entire body of citizens.

By the express terms of the law, the officers and members of every department, trust, and commission of the City Government, their every employe and the employe of every contractor, are forbidden to participate in political conventions, to impose or to submit to the levy of political assessments. The letter and spirit of the law concur in demanding that the employes of every branch of the Municipal Government, as well as the employes of every municipal contractor, shall keep out and shall be kept out of party politics. If the continued disregard of this law resulted only in political scandals or in the control of one party or another by self-perpetuating dynasties, the result would be deplorable enough. But when a decade of experience has effectively demonstrated the corroding and blighting influences of this policy upon the material condition of the first American city, it is scarcely cause for wonder that the spirit of revolution which has worked effectively in other localities should be aroused here.

The entire expenditures of the State Government of Pennsylvania, in receipt of profuse revenues, aggregate annually about $12,000,000, of which amount more than one-half is appropriated to public schools and charities. The expenditures of the Government of Philadelphia for the year 1894 were $32,190,000, an average per capita for each voter of over $150. For the year 1887, the first year under the new charter, they were $17,638,304. For this enormous increase it is venturing nothing to say no adequate return has been received. Promises of better and cheaper gas, of purer and more abundant water, of splendid street improvements, and other public benefactions, have been clamorously kept to the ear and have been persistently broken to the hope. Improvident contracts have wasted the substance of the people. Lavish salaries have rewarded placemen, holding sinecures, while 20,000 school children are to-day denied fit accommodations. The various departments of the City Government and the armies of employes have injuriously interfered to control the politics of the city. Municipal officers have betrayed their trust, to the great shame of the city and to the loss of millions of the public moneys. Profligacy has quickly succeeded extravagance, and the revenues of the people have become the spoils of the unscrupulous.

The law of 1885, intended in fact and by its title "to provide for the better government" of the city, centralizes power and responsibility in its executive head. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, not only to cause the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State to be executed and enforced, to communicate to Councils the condition of the city, and to recommend such measures as may be necessary for its protection and improvement, but he is expressly made "responsible for the good order and efficient government" of the city. He has the direction and control of its departments, and whenever he has reason to believe or suspect that any of them are faithlessly or defectively administered, it is his right and duty to appoint three competent and disinterested persons to examine without notice the accounts of such department, officer, or employe, and the moneys, securities, and property of the city in his or their possession, to satisfy himself that good order and efficient government prevail.

In my opinion this law vests in the Mayor of Philadelphia all the power and authority that are necessary, if intelligently and efficiently exercised, to secure honest, economical, and efficient administration. This imposes upon him a responsibility from which he cannot escape, and to which the people have a right to hold him most rigidly. From him performance is expected and not excuses for failure. Any man who is elected to this office should enter upon its duties with a full realization of the responsibility under which he rests, and of the right of the people to require that he shall live up to its full measure.

I accept this nomination upon the express condition and understanding that, if it should be ratified by a majority of our fellow-citizens in my election to the Chief Magistracy, I will enforce this law, and I will adhere to the principles which I have herein set forth, without fear or favor or affection. Merit, and merit alone, shall be considered in making appointments, and no removals shall be made except for cause, as contemplated by the letter and spirit of our municipal charter. I will not only not permit the participation of the officers and employes of the City Government in politics, but I will absolutely prohibit and prevent it. I will require of the members of the Police, the Fire, and every other department of the City Government abstention from all display of party feeling or interest and from every manner of interference in political affairs. I will require of them constant, impartial, and fearless exercise of their duties to the public. I will cause the ordinances of the city and of the laws of the State to be executed and enforced.

I will endeavor, so far as it is within the power of the Executive, to maintain the high character, and to enhance the efficiency of the common school system, which is the brightest ornament of our American institutions, and I will endeavor to secure for all the children seeking to avail themselves of its benefits adequate facilities for public instruction. I will promote and enforce economy in the departments. I will oppose the granting of municipal privileges and franchises, except for limited periods and upon the best terms and conditions for the City of Philadelphia that can be reasonably asked and obtained. Contracts for public work shall be honestly made and faithfully executed. I will see to it that the laws regulating the sale of liquors are respected, and that the good order of the city in every section is maintained. Saloons having license of the courts, doing a legitimate business, obeying the law, and paying their licenses to the State and city, have a right to be protected from the competition of those who thrive upon an illegitimate business, defy the law, and refuse to pay and share the burdens of public taxation.

I will avail myself of the authority and privilege of the act of 1885 to appoint, as often as I may think proper or find occasion, disinterested persons enjoying the confidence and respect of the community to examine each and every department of the City Government to detect any deficiency or wrong which therein exists, and to promptly notify the people of the city of any faithlessness on the part of those in whom official confidence has been reposed.

If, then, with this statement of my convictions and purposes, the party which you represent, and the public, call me to the high office to which your convention has designated me, I will accept the responsibilities of such appointment, relying humbly on the aid of the Divine Providence, and endeavoring to do my part to secure to our great city the beneficent results of a clean, honest, and economical Government. From this purpose I shall not be swerved by any interest or influence whatever, political, corporate, or personal. Yours, respectfully,

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

GEORGE LORD DAY TAKEN TO HIS HOME

His Complete Recovery May Result in a Few Weeks.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 22.—George Lord Day, the member of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club who received a fracture of the hip and also a complication of other injuries on Nov. 20, while hunting near East Williston, was removed by special train from the Meadowbrook Clubhouse to his home at 21 West Fifty-first Street, New-York City, this morning.

Mr. Day was removed from his bed at the clubhouse on a stretcher to another bed in the car on the Long Island Railroad, a quarter of a mile distant.

At Long Island City Mr. Day was again removed on a stretcher to a bed in his carriage, which was driven over the Thirty-fourth Street ferry.

Mr. Day was accompanied by his sister, Susan De Forest Day, his brother-in-law, John English, Dr. Charles P. Parker of 46 East Thirty-fourth Street, who has been constantly in attendance upon Mr. Day at the Meadowbrook Club since the accident, two trained nurses, and his valet.

From present indications Mr. Day's complete recovery is but a matter of several weeks.

It is understood that Mr. Day has not yet been told of the recent death of his mother. His sister Susan, who has been attending the injured man, has quite recovered from a sickness contracted while at the Meadowbrook Club.

Notwithstanding the many falls received by both men and women during the last season, the members are still as enthusiastic as ever, and will welcome the opening of the season for exciting cross-country runs the first week in March.

THE STANDARD FIXES OIL PRICES

An Arbitrary Rate for Credit Balances —The Oil Exchanges Ignored.

OIL CITY, Penn., Jan. 22.—The announcement to-day to the members of the Oil Exchange that hereafter the National Transit Company would pay 90 cents for credit balances at all its purchasing offices, created consternation among the members of that organization. Heretofore the National Transit Company has been governed by Oil Exchange quotations in its purchases of credit balances. This fixing of an arbitrary price by the Standard Oil Company was a complete surprise to the trade.

A meeting of the producers, refiners, and independent oil men of the entire oil regions will be held at Butler to-morrow, and doubtless will take some action on to-day's measure of the Standard. A petition will be sent to the Standard Oil Company's headquarters, at New-York, asking them if they intend hereafter to recognize the exchanges, or not. Pending a reply, nothing will be done.

NEW-YORK NOMINATION REJECTED

Senate Acts in Accordance with the President's Wish.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate in executive session this afternoon rejected the nomination of James Walling to be Postmaster at Victor, Ontario County, N. Y.

This action was agreeable to the desires of the Administration. Walling was Postmaster at Victor in Mr. Cleveland's first term, but it is said that his appointment by the President a short time ago was made under a misunderstanding.

Mr. Hill made a brief explanation of the facts in the case, and asked that the nomination be rejected, and there was no objection.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Fire destroyed the old McAvoy mansion, on Calumet Avenue. It was occupied by Edward Schuback as a boarding house. The loss is $65,000. The boarders barely escaped with their lives.

Lockport, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Pougler's Hotel and several houses, composing a large portion of the Village of Swormsville, nine miles south of this city, burned this morning; loss about $4,000; insured.

Livonia, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Livonia Hotel, owned by Redley & McCoy, and the hotel adjoining, owned by M. H. Meagher burned; loss, $7,000; insurance small.

Indianapolis, Jan. 22.—The Stout Block, on West Washington Street, was damaged $15,000 by fire this afternoon. Several women had narrow escapes.

Huntingdon, Penn., Jan. 22.—The entire plant of the Huntingdon Gaslight Company burned this morning. Loss, $12,000; no insurance.

Bucyrus, Ohio, Jan. 22.—The City Building and half a business block were destroyed by fire early this morning; loss, $25,000.

National Manufacturers' Association.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—About 300 manufacturers of the United States met here to-day for the purpose of organizing a national association. Gov. McKinley welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State and Mayor Caldwell on behalf of the city. Beyond the appointment of committees to arrange for a permanent organization and to draft resolutions, no business of importance was transacted to-day.

A CHURCH ON UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS

A Branch of the Collegiate Established for the Benefit of Students of the City University.

The Consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New-York has taken an important step in establishing a fifth centre of work in this city, at University Heights. The new church is intended to benefit directly the students of the University of New-York City who will occupy the dormitories on the heights, and to accommodate the members of the Reformed Church who live in the vicinity.

The Collegiate Church has been on Manhattan Island over 250 years, and now for the first time it crosses the Harlem. Its four centres of work have been in the Middle Church, on Second Avenue and Seventh Street; the Marble Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street; the Fifth Avenue Church, corner of Forty-eighth Street, and the West End Avenue Church, corner of Seventy-seventh Street.

The University Heights Church will be on University Avenue, or East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. The Consistory has rented for two years the Association Hall of the university, and will establish Sunday services March 1. It has also contracted for a site of nearly 200 feet frontage, overlooking the college campus, where the future church buildings will be erected. The nearest church edifice at present is about one mile from the college buildings.

The active representatives of the Consistory in this movement have been Henry W. Bookstaver, John S. Bussing, and Dr. David J. Burrell.

The Trustees of the university have been informed that the institution is to be given a new lectureship. It seems that there was found among the papers of Dr. Charles F. Deems, the former President of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, a letter addressed to Cornelius Vanderbilt and the other officers of the institute, absolving his associates from following the exact lines adopted by him for this society.

The institute, at a recent meeting, resolved to set apart its entire endowment fund for perpetually maintaining a foundation, to be known as the Deems Lectureship, in the University of the City of New-York. The lecturer is to be chosen annually or biennially, from men eminent in science or philosophy, either in Europe or America, who shall give six lectures, which may be put forth in book form as a valuable contribution to scientific or philosophic thought. The subject will be agreed upon between the university and the lecturer, and must be one of those for whose investigation the institute was chartered.

The Trustees of the institute are Cornelius Vanderbilt, M. J. Verdery, James Talcott, William P. St. John, and Robert L. Crawford.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Chauncey B. Hancock.

Chauncey B. Hancock, senior member of the grain and commission firm of W. H. Story & Co., at 12 Broadway, died Monday at 43 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. He was sixty-four years old, and had been ill about two months. A special meeting of members of the Produce Exchange will be held this afternoon to take action on his death, and to appoint a delegation of the Exchange to attend the funeral this evening.

Mr. Hancock was a native of Fulton, N. Y. He came here about thirty-five years ago, and soon made himself known in the grain trade. His connection was with the firm of William H. Irwin & Co., in which he was a partner, and with which he remained until about eleven years ago, when he joined the firm of W. H. Story & Co. On the death of Mr. Story, in November, 1886, Mr. Hancock became senior member of the firm.

He served many years on the Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange, and was a member of the Brooklyn Club. The surviving members of his family consist of his widow, a daughter, and two sons.

Capt. Matthias C. Marin.

Capt. Matthias C. Marin, United States Navy, retired, died at his residence, on Kay Street, Newport, R. I., yesterday at an advanced age. Though he was a sufferer from heart disease, he was fairly well yesterday morning, but at 3:30 P. M. was found dead in the bathroom. It is thought he expired fully an hour before. He leaves an unmarried daughter. Mrs. Marin, who died some years ago, was the daughter of Augustus Thorndike, of a family of high social standing. Charles Thorndike of Boston is a brother of Mrs. Marin. Since retirement, Capt. Marin resided here and was prominent in the social gatherings of the cottagers.

Capt. Marin was appointed from Florida Jan. 3, 1832. He became a Passed Midshipman June 23, 1838, and a Lieutenant March 29, 1844. He served through the Mexican war, and soon after the outbreak of the civil war, in October, 1861, was made Commander, and put in charge of the sloop St. Louis. In 1864 he was on ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard. He attained the rank of Captain in 1867.

George A. Bingham.

George A. Bingham, ex-Justice of the New-Hampshire Supreme Court, died yesterday at Littleton, N. H.

George Azro Bingham was born in Concord, Vt., April 25, 1826, and was educated in the schools of that State. He was admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1876 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court, holding that position until Oct. 1, 1880, when he resigned. In December, 1884, Mr. Bingham was reappointed, and served as member of the court until March, 1891, when he again resigned. Judge Bingham was a Democrat. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention of 1860. He was twice elected to the State Senate, twice to the House of Representatives, and was a candidate for Congress in 1880. He had been a member of the Littleton Board of Education, a Trustee of the State Normal School, Director of the Littleton National Bank, and President of the Savings Bank of the town.

Col. E. F. Stone.

Col. E. F. Stone died yesterday at Newburyport, Mass. He was born in that city in 1822, was graduated from Harvard University in 1843, and from the Law School of the university in 1846. He began the practice of law in Newburyport in 1847. He was President of the first Common Council of the town in 1851, and was Mayor of the city in 1867. He served in both brances of the Legislature with marked ability. He was six years in Congress, and was succeeded by his law student, Gen. Coggswell. During the late war he commanded the Forty-eighth Regiment.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Wells A. Hutchins, one of the oldest and best-known lawyers in Southern Ohio, died at Portsmouth, Ohio, yesterday, aged eighty years. He had practiced law over fifty years. He was a Whig, but was elected to Congress in 1861 as a war Democrat. In 1880 he was again nominated by Democrats and Republicans, but was defeated by Henry S. Neal.

Pettigrew's Election Carried.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 22.—The Senatorial action of the Republican caucus two weeks ago was ratified by the Legislature, Senator Pettigrew being re-elected. Twenty-three Populists voted for State Senator Crawford. The vote in the House stood: Pettigrew, 67; Crawford, 14; and in the Senate: Pettigrew, 33; Crawford, 9; Crill, 1. To-morrow the houses will ratify in joint convention.

FOR THE GORDON TESTIMONIAL

Promise of a Distinguished Audience to Witness an Excellent Performance.

Applications for seats for the Gordon benefit at the Bijou Theatre next Sunday night are coming in from hundreds of well-known persons. From present appearances it seems certain that one of the most distinguished audiences ever seen at a benefit performance will occupy the Bijou auditorium on the night of the entertainment.

"Archie" Gordon was a brilliant writer, and his contributions to the newspaper and dramatic press won him hosts of friends in all circles. These friends are materially interested in making a success of the testimonial in aid of Mr. Gordon's family, which is left entirely unprovided for by the death of the husband and father.

Almost every actor and actress of note within reach of New-York will take part in the performance, and the programme, when completed, will embrace volunteers from all branches of the profession. The

BIG CROWDS AT THE SHOW

Society People Much Interested in the Exhibit of Cycles.

LONG ISLAND WHEELMEN'S NIGHT

Unique Features in Wheels and Wheel Machinery--Next Season's Promises Told.

High-water mark in the way of attendance was reached at the Bicycle Show at Madison Square Garden yesterday. Over 8,000 persons visited the show during the day and evening, fully 5,000 of this number passing in during the evening.

The interest in the show is constantly increasing, both in a popular and a business way, and that it will prove the most successful show ever held in America is now an absolute certainty.

The lorgnette was largely in evidence about the crowded stands, for society has smiled approvingly on the show, and ladies with their escorts in evening dress were very numerous. These absorbed catalogues and souvenirs with as much avidity as did the wheelman and wheelwoman who make no pretensions to social distinction.

Among those who stopped to look at the new electric illumination at the stand of A. G. Spalding & Brother in ten minutes that a Times reporter watched the throng were ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend, Dr. and Mrs. Vanderpoel, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Herman Liebert of the Singer Company, L. A. Burritt, Matthew Riley, William Gaston C. Wyndham-Quin, George Harrol, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fargo, Jr., Mr. Halsey, Col. F. K. Hain, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Lounsbury, George A. Otis, Dr. and Mrs. Clement C. Cleveland, W. M. Polk, and J. G. Heckscher.

A spot that attracted many of these people was the big space where the Rambler wheels are shown. Back of the display is a long series of lounges and easy chairs, piled high with pillow cushions, and to such as were admitted to the inclosure there was absolute comfort and rest on these easy lounging places. They were crowded during the late hours of the show, after long tramps through the aisles and visits to the stalls had made visitors thoroughly footsore and leg-weary.

Last evening being Long Island night, many wheelmen from that section were in attendance. Among the number were the following:

Liberty Wheelmen.—F. Adee Hulst, James Bennett, Mrs. Bolton, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Charles Schwalbach, David Simon, Miss Effie Whitlock, Miss Ethel M. Schwalbach, Miss Mildred D. Schwalbach, Harry Barron, Leon L. Case, Larry Hoppe, Charles Hoppe, Horace Brown, Albert Stutzman, Frederick Rettberg, George Rettberg, F. Helbrigels, A. Winker, John Coakley, Robert Vogt, H. J. Valentine, Frank Sutton, and Samuel Brock.

Montauk Wheelmen.—William O. Tate, William Broad, O. Hedstrom, and Fred Hendricks.

Mercury Wheel Club, Flushing, L. I.—F. W. Nichols, D. L. Wilson, E. J. Clarke, Christopher Clark, John Clark, Eugene and Fred Wright, John Hepburn, and Miss Jennie McCardell.

Many members of the Riverside Wheelmen were also present. Among the number were the following: Frank McPherson, James Gentle, "Doc" Bahan, John H. Scott, A. McIntyre, C. W. Blackman, H. E. Voorhees, "Pop" Granger, Charles Ertz, F. F. Goodman, E. A. Powers, and George Cobb.

The Asbury Park Wheelmen were represented by Harry Martin, Dr. Burton, N. E. Bedel, and Harry W. Rockafellow.

Kings County Wheelmen.—W. E. Nellis, W. D. McGown, J. S. Brood, J. G. Johnson, and J. H. Von Glahn.

FEATURES OF THE EXHIBIT.

New Devices in Wheels, Bells, and Appliances That Delight Cyclists.

One of the spectacular features of the show is the colored man who parades the aisles at intervals, or poses at the right of the main entrance, where John H. Graham & Co. show their display of "New Departure" cycle bells, and a half dozen kinds of the famous Lucas lamps. This spectacular darkey wears a coat and trousers of the brightest imaginable red, a waistcoat of bright green, and a high hat of red plush. The buttons on the coat are as large as individual butter plates, made of the gongs of the novel "Midget" bells. A huge watch chain of Midget Bells and a heavy cane, knobbed with the same bells, complete the outfit of this very striking character.

That he should attract much attention is perfectly natural, but he also serves a good business purpose, for he calls attention to the merits of the bells, so necessary a part of the outfit of every machine. The bells are manufactured in Bristol, Conn., and their effectiveness, simplicity, and durability have made them famous the world over. The Midget, which is advertised elsewhere, seems to have struck the popular fancy, as the alarm is made single, double, or continuous.

The Lucas lamps, of English make, are reduced in price this year, while the excellent quality remains as before. Bicyclists consider them as perfect a lamp as can possibly be made for their use.

The famous bamboo bicycles, manufactured by the Myers Company of 606 West Twenty-second Street, this city, find great favor among thinking wheelmen. The use of bamboo is a new departure in cycle construction, combining great elasticity with the strength and rigidity of steel. When one comes to understand the wonderful qualities of bamboo, and to appreciate the fact that in China and Japan it enters into all manner of construction work, and into the manufacture of numberless articles of daily use, for which in this country we use steel and iron, it is difficult to understand why bamboo has not before entered into the construction of the modern cycle.

Bamboo possesses all the qualities essential to the perfect bicycle—lightness combined with great strength and toughness, wonderful durability, and just the necessary degree of elasticity. Its hard, shell-like casing makes it impervious to all climatic influences; it never shrinks or warps, and is unchanging under all conditions. The bamboo cycle is presented to the public, not as an experimental idea, but as a wheel of very substantial excellence, perfect in every detail of construction, and possessing in the highest degree all the qualities that go to make up an ideal wheel—lightness, great strength and rigidity, with a life and spring that add greatly to the ease and comfort of riding. The bamboo bicycle is designed to meet the demand for a light, easy-riding road wheel.

In appearance, the bamboo bicycle is exceedingly handsome and stylish. The frame is of polished bamboo, and the connections are made from the well-known Johnwhit metal, possessing the qualities of steel and the lightness of aluminium. This make is fitted with the Myers patent simplex wheels, which are essentially a new departure in bicycle wheel construction. The main feature of the Simplex wheel is the improved method of adjusting the spokes and securing a perfectly uniform tension. The nipples and threaded ends of the spokes are dispensed with, and the wheel is trued up by a simultaneous adjustment at the hub. The rider can adjust his own wheel. The wheel sells for $75, and up to the present time many have been placed on the market.

The celebrated line of Crawford wheels shown in Stands 78 and 79 by the Crawford Manufacturing Company of Hagerstown, Md., is praised on every hand. In the display are Models 19, 20, 17, 18, 22, 13, and 14. The frames of the Crawford line are of a very superior design, which, together with the excellent grade of material used in their manufacture, give them almost a phenomenal degree of strength. The lines are carefully studied and will be found symmetrical and correct mechanically. The brazing is done by careful and experienced workmanship. The wheels used are most rigid, light, and strong. Both Crescent steel rims and Plymouth interlocked joint wood rims are furnished. The spokes are tangent butt-ended of cold-drawn wire, making a remarkably strong wheel and insuring against buckling.

The Crawford ball bearings are superior both in material and workmanship, and ought to give the best of satisfaction. They are entirely dust-proof. All the wheels of this firm are finished in the best possible manner, great care being used in preparing all parts before application of either nickel or enamel. The hubs, cranks, pedals, and spokes, and other small parts are heavily nickel plated on copper. The enameling is done in a most thorough manner.

The line of pumps shown by the Davis & Stevens Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, N. Y., is one of unusual merit. The cycle double-acting hand pump is considered one of the best hand pumps made. It has a wooden bulb for the left hand to grasp and a hose and coupling go with every pump, together with a coupling which fits the nipples of all tires. All of the pumps are made of high-grade material, are thoroughly tested, and they warrant them to be strictly first class. The Perfect pneumatic bicycle saddle is also shown at the Davis & Stevens stand.

In Stand 90 is found a very fine line of the Keating bicycles. This firm has made a reputation in the trade, and judging by the orders they have placed during the show, will have a good part of the trade during the year. They have improved their facilities for manufacture and have made many improvements in their machinery, and their capacity is about twice what it was last year.

Some of the most important features of the Keating 1895 improvements are as follows: Reinforced frame and front fork by a new method; sprockets locking to the pedal crank, thus obviating the possibility of turning on the axle; front and rear hubs with the Keating perfection ball case; narrow tread; narrow sprocket, and a chain so constructed as to bear upon the full width of the sprocket teeth, preventing wear; direct tangent spokes, without bend at the head; combination (convertible) pedals, and new handle bars, saddles, and all fittings. The material used is the very best obtainable. The tubing is imported, and of the very best drawn steel. The Special racer manufactured by this firm is listed at $125.

George N. Pierce & Co. show this season a very high-grade machine, which they have christened "The Pierce," and which they are confident will sustain the reputation their house has enjoyed during the past quarter of a century as manufacturers of only superior goods. Their bicycles have always borne an enviable record for their stanchness and easy running, as is proved by the verdict of thousands of Queen City riders, who express unqualified satisfaction with their mounts.

Experience has resulted in improvements in construction which not only increase the longevity of the whole machine, but make possible for the company the building of a really practical bicycle, weighing twenty-three pounds, which they do not hesitate to guarantee for road use. This season they offer in bicycles actually better values than in the past, yet they have made a substantial reduction in their price for 1895. Time-saving automatic machinery and improved methods, together with their disposition to place their bicycles within the reach of a greater number of riders, prompt this action.

The demand for light wheels is a most reasonable one, which is considered the conclusive proof of experience, that a considerable portion of weight in the machine could be safely reduced under proper treatment. The greatest improvement of the modern tire has been made, not in the line of puncture prevention, but in perfecting the mode of repair. Even the most conservative rider, until now wedded to his windless "solid" or "cushion," will prefer the improved pneumatic tire—light, swift, comfortable—which can be readily repaired in a few minutes, in the event of a possible twice-a-year puncture.

For the equipment of the Pierce and Queen City bicycles the Pierce Company has selected six of the leading pneumatic tires, which they have fully tested and now recommend as the best it is possible to obtain. The Pierce Company's stands are Nos. 27 and 28, located near the Madison Avenue entrance. The Pierce Model No. 2 is designed for fast riding on ordinary roads by experienced riders. The frame is especially rigid and strong, and fitted with special light wheels and light tires. It is equipped with regular handle bars and one-and-a-half-inch light road tires. This machine is one of the company's specialties for the coming season, and during the show many orders have been taken for it. The graceful lines of the Pierce ladies' model are reproduced in slightly modified proportion in Queen City Model No. 8. This wheel is particularly attractive, and has borne the test of hard usage.

This exhibit is in charge of Messrs. G. N. Pierce, E. C. Potter, and S. J. Thompson.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK PROMISING.

Dealers Think the Number of Cyclists Will Be Doubled This Year.

"Worked almost to death." That was practically the stereotyped reply of the managers of the various exhibits at Madison Square Garden yesterday when asked, "How's business?"

It was the same story at every stand, large or small, and both morning and afternoon agents and retail dealers from all parts of the country crowded the stands to place their orders for the coming season. There has been a frequently expressed belief that bicycling was a "fad" that was bound to run itself out. The believer in that theory who was so luckless as to express it in the presence of the manager of any one of the larger bicycle concerns was speedily disabused of that notion by the production of a mass of contracts from the pocket of the manager, who would assert, as he shook them in the face of the doubter, "If this is a 'fad,' these contracts prove it to be about as healthy a one as ever was heard of."

Thus Mr. F. A. Patté, manager of the Indiana Bicycle Company, which makes the Waverly wheel, said yesterday afternoon to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Now, here is a contract for 100 wheels just signed by a man who last season thought he did a big business when he disposed of thirty-five wheels. He has already sold fifty-seven of this one make of wheels in advance, and told me that if the advance demand kept up, he would probably have to double his order.

"Here is another contract for twenty-five wheels, which was signed not ten minutes ago, and here is one for fifty to a Massachusetts man which was completed an hour ago. That is a sample of the way we are placing orders here, and there are six salesmen at work right now, with six agents, every one of whom will place an order before he leaves the stand.

"It is my opinion, judging from what I have seen and heard here and at the Chicago show, that bicycling has not only gone very far from being a 'fad,' but has become essentially practical, and that there will be at least double the number of riders this year that there was in 1894. Some of our agents even make a higher estimate, and say that the riders of the wheel will be increased threefold.

"This refers, of course, to people who ride the wheel for health, for pleasure, or for business purposes, and not to those who race either professionally, as semi-professionals, or as amateurs. The increase in the last class is bound to be large, naturally, but we cater to the practical wheel particularly and to those who put it to a practical use. One thing is certain, there never was a year when the outlook for business was so good as it is in 1895. We have not only no reasons to complain, but every reason for gratification."

Every bicyclist knows "Sid" Bowman, one of the old-time racing men, and the result is that his stand, No. 77, very near to the main entrance of the Garden, is headquarters for racing men of the old school, pleasure riders, and for the New-York lovers of the sport generally. He was greeted cordially last evening by hundreds who were so anxious to exchange a word of greeting with him that he had hardly time to extol the merits of the Cleveland and Crescent wheels, for which he is the local agent.

During the afternoon and evening he acted as pilot for the members of the Michaux Club, the organization which is made up exclusively of society people. To them he showed all the features of the show, including The New-York Times medals and banners given as prizes during the racing season of 1894.

Mr. Bowman, beside being the local agent for the Cleveland and Crescent wheels is also proprietor of the Cycling Academy in the old Doré Gallery on Broadway, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, where the Michaux Club members and society people generally have learned how to master the control of the silent steed. Mr. Bowman says the interest in the sport is developing instead of abating, and that there will be more riding during 1895 than there has ever been before in and about New-York City. During the Summer Mr. Bowman will have a superbly-fitted cycle academy for the use of the pleasure-seekers at Newport.

R. H. Wolff & Co. are naturally delighted with the wonderful favor shown to their Duplex wheel, which is the novelty of their long line of high-class goods. Manager Myers said yesterday that a large number of sales had been made during the two days of the show to agents who handle other lines of roadsters and racers, the best proof possible that the wheel has struck the popular fancy.

Yesterday afternoon Fred J. Titus, the well-known racing man, and a friend, took a trip through the various aisles on one of the machines, and attracted considerable attention. The great racer was much pleased with the machine, and believes with others who have tried the novelty that it is destined to be thoroughly popular.

Howard E. Raymond, who lately became the Vice President of the Sterling Cycle Works, Chicago, predicts an unusual amount of business for 1895. Speaking of the prospects of his firm, he said: "The indications are very bright, indeed. Our business in Europe promises to be very large. Paris is our distributing agency for all Europe, and very recently we have opened houses in Switzerland, Belgium, and Germany. We have also established a distributing agency at Toronto for all of Canada, and very soon we shall open a house in Boston for our New-England business. The riders have been educated up to better mounts, and I look for a very large trade in higher grade wheels. Chicago firms naturally look for a larger trade from that point to the Pacific rather than from Chicago to the Atlantic."

WELL KNOWN IN THE TRADE.

Hundreds of Additional Trade People Arrive at the Show.

Hundreds of additional trade people arrived yesterday and registered during the forenoon. Among the prominent arrivals were:

T. C. Ames, 335 Broadway, New-York; A. A. Arthur, Williamsport, Penn.; O. B. Adams, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Alexander, Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Brown, Madison, N. J.; J. Bryan, Morristown, N. J.; G. A. Boyer, Moston, Mass.; P. A. Blackmer, Boston, Mass.; F. C. Bond, Port Jervis, N. Y.; J. C. Berrang, Asbury Park, N. J.; J. H. Brittlan, 452 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; C. L. Barker, Pittsfield, Mass.; J. L. Ballard, Binghamton, N. Y.; E. A. Baldwin, South Framingham, Mass.; C. B. Ballard, Danbury, Conn.; J. P. Breese, Holyoke, Mass.; A. A. Budd, Glens Falls, N. Y.; H. A. Brown, Freehold, N. J.; Clute Brothers, Cohoes, N. Y.; F. I. Clarke, Baltimore, Md.; Thomas R. Chapman, Salem, Mass.; F. S. Carr, Springfield, Mass.; C. P. Clarke, Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Chesbro, Willimantic, Conn.; A. L. Cline, Baltimore, Md.; N. U. Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Dunne, New-York City; F. C. Danser, Rahway, N. J.; F. Edmond, Matawan, N. J.; O. F. Ferris, Utica, N. Y.; E. B. Frazer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Galbraith, Milton, Penn.; G. L. Green, South Bethlehem, Penn.; S. Gerhard, Patchogue, L. I.; L. Gray, Morristown, N. J.; D. L. Gibson, Port Jervis, N. Y.; C. H. Glazier, 229 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.; A. W. Gourner, 903 North Praft Street, Philadelphia; W. C. Greene, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; H. W. Gunther, 1,232 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore; T. W. Gardner, 65 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. C. Hoag, Philadelphia; F. W. Hayden, Middleborough, Mass.; George Hasbrouck, 153 West Twenty-third Street, New-York; J. C. Howland, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. Hill, Boston, Mass.; Thomas Hall, 853 Broadway, New-York; William Herrick, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Hutchinson, Chicago, Ill.; William H. Hart, Jr., 242 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; S. V. Halsey, Lee, Mass.

E. P. Horton, White Plains, N. Y.; W. M. Haradon, 315 Broadway, New-York; E. M. Ingalls, Newburyport, Mass.; E. W. Irwin, Hartford, Conn.; Robert Johnson, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. E. Jones, Enfield, N. H.; F. Kirshbaum, 20 Malden Lane, New-York City; M. H. Kenyon, Ashway, R. I.; C. W. Kimble, Trenton, N. J.; F. A. Lecklider, Hagerstown, Md.; M. Laufer, South Bethlehem, Penn.; A. P. Le Cato, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. A. Millen, Trenton, N. J.; C. H. Metz, Waltham, Mass.; A. C. Moeckel, Allegheny, Penn.; L. H. Moeckel, Allegheny, Penn.; O. P. Moeckel, Allegheny, Penn.; G. A. Moeckel, Allegheny, Penn.; J. H. Mechalsky, Stamford, Conn.; W. H. Mason, Morristown, N. J.; J. R. Maloney, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. W. Moore, Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Mason, Delhi, N. Y.; W. S. Mead, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; R. W. Menzies, Danbury, Conn.; L. Maxwell, Williamsport, Penn.; J. G. Mooney, Erie, Penn.; F. O. McClune, Ithaca, N. Y.; A. S. Noonan, Rome, N. Y.; E. A. Nelson, Springfield, Mass.; T. W. Neary, Cohoes, N. Y.; W. B. Osgood, Waltham, Mass.; C. F. Osgood, Waltham, Mass.; F. W. Osgood, Waltham, Mass.; C. C. Pusey, Havre de Grace, Md.; F. R. Powley, Rondout, N. Y.; C. F. Pollard, Lynn, Mass.; C. S. Putnam, Danbers, Mass.; J. A. Peck, Elmira, N. Y.; J. M. Peters, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. R. Parker, Manchester, N. H.; J. A. Quinn, Altoona, Penn.; E. S. Robinson, Patchogue, L. I.; C. C. Read, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. G. Robinson, Freehold, N. J.; M. Swank, Jamestown, Penn.; H. C. Smith, Oswego, N. Y.; F. H. Tripple, Canton, Penn.; W. A. Thorp, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. B. Tewksbury, Westborough, Mass.; C. R. Tompson, Bristol, Penn.; E. F. Vall, Plainfield, N. J.; C. B. Vaugham, Newark, N. J.; H. W. Wood, Brattleborough, Vt.; N. W. Waldron, Binghamton, N. Y., and C. E. Wilson, Troy, N. Y.

NOTES OF THE SHOW.

—One of the interested visitors at the show yesterday was George E. Turner of Denver, Col., who is a Director of the 1895 League of American Wheelmen Meet Club, which is preparing to come East to attend that affair. He has been to Boston and has arranged for the reception of the club in that city should the meet be held there, and before his departure for the West he will go to Asbury Park to make arrangements there, so that his plan will be complete in case either place gets the meet. He expects that fully 150 wheelmen will be in his party. The New-York Times Medals on view at Sidney B. Bowman's stand surprised Mr. Turner very much, and he said that no such trophies had ever been given in the West.

—Charles Percival of The Boston Journal is on deck with a big party of Boston "rooters." This crowd is here to impress upon the minds of the cycle people and New-Yorkers in general that Boston wants the annual league meet this season and is bound to get it. With Percival is Dr. E. F. Norcross, A. H. Tourtellotte, W. J. Corcoran of Waltham, and Arthur Porter, the famous Class A record holder. These enthusiasts wore big badges proclaiming the fact that they came from the Hub and that the annual meet was their chief desire. The Bostonians will remain here until Saturday.

—W. F. Sims of Washington, D. C., the well-known racer and winner of The New-York Times's fastest net time medal at Springfield, Mass., last Summer, has signed a contract with the Pope Manufacturing Company to ride the Columbia wheel in all his races during the coming season. Sims is the lad who made quite a sensation last year at the Eastern meets, and is a bold, hard, and level-headed rider. He will be quite an acquisition to the Columbia team. "Eddie" Bald and Ray McDonald were also engaged for the Columbia team yesterday.

—Harry Pepper, the youngster who showed so much pluck in the last twenty-four-hour race held in Madison Square Garden, intends to try to get back into the amateur class. Pepper never rode in a race previous to that contest and is not a member of any club. He was over-persuaded, if the word may be used, to go into the race, and if on his own accord perhaps would not have thought of such a thing. A number of prominent men in the cycle world will work in his behalf in this matter.

—It was rumored about the Garden during the afternoon that the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers will have control of both the show in this city and that in Chicago next season, and that both shows will be held during the month of November. It is believed that this date will be more acceptable to both manufacturers and dealers than if the shows are held in January. It will enable them better to make their plans for the season in advance.

—More talk was heard yesterday of the proposed trip of "Johnny" Johnson and Trainer Eck to Europe this coming Summer. "Johnny" has already signed a contract with the Stearns people, but, should he prefer the European trip, probably matters will be satisfactorily arranged. When questioned on the matter, Eck asked to be excused from saying anything at present.

—Zeigler, the wonder of the West, will be seen this year with the Falcon team. A number of other big firms were after his services, but the Falcon team slipped in and secured the prize. Zeigler is, no doubt, one of the best men known in racing circles, and with a careful trainer should this year make a great success in the national circuit.

—E. A. Blauvelt of the Tourist Wheelmen of Paterson is the inventor of a new brake, to be applied to the rear wheel of a cycle. He thinks he has a good thing of it, and a well-known firm is ready to manufacture the brake. Mr. Blauvelt and his bride were visitors at the Garden last evening.

—A racing man who attracted much attention yesterday was Arthur Porter of Boston. This youngster holds all of the Class A records, and has not yet been seen at his best. There was a rumor some time ago that he possibly might turn professional and go to France, but his friends hope that this will not prove true.

—"Charlie" Murphy of the Kings County Wheelmen, one of the best-known of the Class B riders, has been a frequent visitor to the Garden. He has pretty well recovered from his accident in a trolley car collision in Brooklyn, and expects to be able to hold his own against all comers again this season.

—Fred Keer, Chairman of the Racing Board, New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen, was at the Garden last evening booming Asbury Park as the place for the annual meet this Summer. He says there will be a big crowd of Jersey wheelmen at the Garden to-morrow evening, that being New-Jersey night.

—"Billy" Young, who last year scored such a phenomenal success with "Freddy." Titus, has not yet signed with any term, but a number of firms are after his services. "Billy" is one of the best-liked of the trainers known on the circuit, and no doubt will make a very profitable engagement.

—C. W. Boffinger of the Riverside Wheelmen has decided to abandon road riding the coming season. He is going into hard training for a season of track racing, as he believes he will be able to make a good showing against the best of the Class A men.

—H. Leeming of Springfield is in attendance at the show. He is the famous trainer and is known to every racing man. Several firms are after his services for the coming season, and it is probably a case of the "highest bidder."

—Clarence E. Teel, who managed Monte Scott in the national circuit last season, says that that young flier will do some great work this year. Scott has not yet visited the show, but is expected to-day from Plainfield.

—The Smith & Egge bicycle lock, nickel plated, and so small that it can be easily carried in the vest pocket, has a mechanism so simple that it cannot get out of order, and yet it is practically "unpickable."

—The Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Company of Torrington, Conn., is represented at the show by Franklin E. Weaver, a gentleman well known to the trade the country over.

—One of the giants of the show is "Jim" Sullivan, who knows most everybody. Mr. Sullivan can be found generally at the Spalding stand.

—S. L. Dow of the Pope Manufacturing Company predicts that more wheels will be sold this year than during any two previous seasons.

—Theodore V. Johnston of The Independent was a visitor at the show yesterday in an official capacity.

—"The Dark Secret" flashed through the Garden at intervals yesterday afternoon and evening.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Pennsylvania bicycle riders are happy over a decision handed down by Judge Endlich of Reading, which gives A. J. Geiger, representing the Penn Wheelmen of Reading, a verdict for 5 cents against the Reading and Perkiomen Turnpike Company. The court says a turnpike road is a public highway, and that turnpike companies have no right to collect toll from wheelmen. The Judge holds that the companies have no right to charge toll except on such vehicles as are specified in the franchise.

—Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn have elected the following officers: President—W. P. Seward; Vice President—F. J. Mehling; Secretary-Treasurer—A. H. Mehling; Captain—J. J. Strassel.

—Harry Tyler is at Plattsburg, N. Y., where he will spend the Winter. George Taylor is putting in his last year at a dental college in Philadelphia.

—Owing to the endless and confusing increase in the record table, there is a strong sentiment growing in favor of recognizing only race records.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen will give a reception Friday evening, Feb. 1, at Arion Hall, Wall Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock.

—J. M. Unangst, George Oakes, and C. T. Coggeshall have been appointed Cycling Committee of the Bloomfield Athletic Association.

—The annual dinner of the New-York Athletic Club cyclists will be held at the New-York Athletic Club to-morrow evening.

ERNE'S CLEVER BOXING.

In Two Rounds He Whipped Leonard at New Manhattan Athletic Club.

There were some lively bouts at the second subscription boxing bouts of the new Manhattan Athletic Club last night. In the six bouts on the programme three knock-outs were scored, and the spectators cheered heartily. The best contest of the night was between Frank Erne of Buffalo and "Jack" Leonard of Philadelphia.

Erne has made a big reputation in the upper part of the State, and the critics here were naturally anxious to see him. In the opening round he put in some telling blows, and it was soon evident that Leonard, although he has been very successful in Philadelphia, was no match for the youth from Buffalo. In the second round Erne went at his man in a most vicious manner, and before the round ended he had his opponent on the carpet. Leonard was rendered unconscious by a stiff right-hander on the jaw.

All the sporting men present agreed that Erne is one of the coming fighters, and they predict a bright future for him in the fistic world. He is a good two-handed fighter, fast, delivers powerful blows, is shifty on his feet, and game—all the requirements for a champion. Erne is in the feather-weight class.

"Joe" Gaffney of Newark defeated "Jim" Ash of Boston in the 105-pound class in six rounds. "Marty" McCue defeated "Jack" McGrath, both of this city, in two rounds in the 122-pound class. "Johnny" Gorman of Long Island City won from John McTiernan of this city in the 130-pound class. "Sam" Tompkins of Astoria won from R. V. Kane of New-York in one round. Harry Fisher of Brooklyn won from "Tom" Kelly of Hoboken in six rounds. They were 145-pound men.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—The famous Australian racehorse Carbine is to be sold next Spring, and it is said that some wealthy American breeders have their eyes on the stout son of Musket and Mersey. J. B. Haggin of California is known to have long wanted Carbine as a stock horse for his Rancho del Paso broodmares. He could not get a price on the wonderful stallion a few years ago, and so bought Carbine's half brother, Maxim, who died last Summer, after having got two crops of colts in America. It is also rumored that Col. W. P. Thompson, who offered Lord Rosebery $100,000 for Ladas last Spring, would like the big Australian. Carbine's feat of winning the Melbourne Cup at two miles with 145 pounds up is universally looked upon as one of the racing exploits of the century.

—Minneapolis has a half-mile trotting track laid out on the ice of the Lake of the Isles for road riders to speed their horses upon. Over 300 fast horses are driven over its glassy surface every afternoon, with Jerry L. the king pin trotter of the lot. Jerry L. is now sixteen years old, and his record of 2:15¾, made in a red-hot race last season, is the fastest ever scored by a horse of his age. The old gray son of Stonewall Jackson, Jr., has been on the turf continuously since 1884, trotting successfully in all sorts of company, and improving his record nearly every year. One of the best races that he has ever won was trotted at the Buffalo Grand Circuit meeting in 1891, when he beat the now famous Ryland T. and a lot of others.

—Gen. B. F. Tracy illustrates the present depressed condition of the horse breeding industry by citing the fact that his noted trotting stallion Kentucky Wilkes 2:21¼ has been almost entirely neglected by breeders during the last two years, although the son of George Wilkes is in some respects one of the most successful sires now living. Kentucky Wilkes's oldest colts were foaled in 1888, yet he now has to his credit five winners that have beaten 2:20 in races, and their average record is 2:16¾. Of the whole number of his get having records of 2:30, the proportionate number that have trained on to beat 2:20 in races is greater than that credited to any other living sire.

—E. J. Baldwin of Santa Anita, Cal., is one of the heaviest patrons of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Spring meeting, having engaged his horses liberally in nearly all the stake events. "Lucky" Baldwin has of late years confined his racing operations almost wholly to Western tracks, although he sent the American Derby winner, Rey El Santa Anita, to meet his engagement in the Realization Stakes at Coney Island last year. It is said that Baldwin's change of base is due to a falling out with the Western turf authorities. He was formerly a prominent figure on Eastern tracks, with Volante, Emperor of Norfolk, and other big winners in his stable.

—Walter Winans, the most prominent patron of trotting in England, has requested George H. Ketcham of Toledo, Ohio, to purchase for him two teams of trotting roadsters. One of the pairs must be mares, able to beat 2:20, and the other pair must have the speed to trot in 2:15. Mr. Winans is a native of Baltimore, who has lived at Brighton, England, for many years past. He has done more to introduce the American trotter to the wealthy classes on the other side than any other horseman, keeping a dozen or more fast ones always in his private stable for pleasure driving.

—Buffalo probably has as many fast trotters and pacers as any other city in the United States except New-York, but the crack of the snow path there is Sixty-Six, 2:15¼, a son of Chimes that was campaigned in the Grand Circuit last season by Ed Geers, winning a number of races. Sixty-Six is owned and driven by William Hamlin, a son of C. J. Hamlin of Village Farm.

—Irish Mike, winner of the last race at Madison yesterday, is said to be a "ringer." The horse was well backed at St. Louis, and large commissions went out to foreign books. The horse is a large chestnut gelding, with striped face, five years old, with a Rayon d'Or-Lillie R. pedigree on the card. The winnings are thought to be very heavy.

—A few days before the champion pacing mare May Marshall 2:08¾, died last week, her owner, M. E. McHenry of Freeport, Ill., said that he intended to try to breed a 2:00 pacer by mating the daughter of Billy Wilkes with the champion pacing stallion John R. Gentry, 2:03¾, that is also in McHenry's stable.

—Major John S. Clark, a widely-known breeder of thoroughbreds, assigned at Lexington, Ky., yesterday, to Col. E. F. Clay, President of the Kentucky Association. Liabilities or assets are not known, but will involve a large tract of blue-grass land and a large stud of horses.

—The valuation of the stakes of the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association for the October meeting, fixed yesterday, amounts to a total of $63,750, which is more money than was ever before offered by a trotting association.

—Riley Grannan, the plunger, has purchased of W. M. Wallace a half interest in his stable of thoroughbreds in training, for $8,000. The stable includes The Commoner and Orinda and seven two-year-olds.

—Eugene Leigh has shipped to Memphis thirty head of thoroughbreds, fourteen of which are the property of Col. James E. Pepper. Leigh will train them over the Memphis course.

MR. ISELIN AT BRISTOL.

To Consult with the Herreshoffs About the New Yacht.

C. Oliver Iselin went to Bristol yesterday to consult with the Herreshoffs about the new yacht that is to be built for the defense of the America's Cup. It is thought that Mr. Iselin has made up his mind what type of boat to build, and that the work will be begun at once. Mr. Iselin has resigned from the America's Cup Committee.

Chairman James D. Smith has received the following letter from Richard Grant, Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron:

Royal Yacht Squadron Castle,
Cowes, Jan. 10, 1895.

Dear Sir: I cabled to you on the 7th inst. the result of the special general meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron held in London that day, which I now beg to confirm, in writing, viz.: "Having regard to the construction placed on the deed of gift, 1887, by the New-York Yacht Club, the Royal Yacht Squadron are willing to give receipt on the terms contained in the deed of gift, 1887."

And I also sent you a second one, as follows: "Cabled you to-day result of special meeting of Royal Yacht Squadron; conclude challenge now definitely settled."

I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your cable in reply to the above, dated Jan. 8, stating that the terms of challenge, as modified by my cable of Jan. 7, had been accepted by the New-York Yacht Club.

At the special general meeting the following committee was also appointed, to be called the American Cup Committee, viz.:

The flag officer of the Royal Yacht Squadron, Sir Charles Hall, K. C. M. G., M. P.; Sir Allen Young, C. G., and Mr. Justice Gainsford Bruce.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., confirming your letters of the 10th, 17th, and 20th of December, and asking for an explanation of my cables of the 15th and 19th of December last.

Owing to the acceptance of the challenge I presume I need not now trouble you with these particulars, I conclude that all details as regards the actual races will be arranged by your committee with Lord Dunraven.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, RICHARD GRANT, Secretary, R. Y. S.

To James D. Smith, Esq., Chairman America's Cup Committee.

Cups the Vigilant Won.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 22.—Messrs. George and Howard Gould, having asked for two cups instead of the £100 which the Vigilant won in the Queenstown races last July, hte cups were ordered, and arrived here to-day. They will be engraved by Messrs. Egan & Son, designers, of Cork, and shipped to New-York next week. The cups will have antique Irish harps for handles, and upon their bodies will be engraved appropriate yacht-racing scenes.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

—Several yachts are being built at Morris Dock by the Gas Engine and Power Company. Among them are a seventy-eight-foot twin-screw, with two sixteen-horse-power motors, for H. W. Putnam, Jr.; a fifty-five-foot sixteen-horse-power for William Marks of Philadelphia; a sixty-four-foot twin-screw for Mayor C. F. Ulrich, a fifty-three-foot naphtha for Frederick Mason of Taunton, Mass.; a fifty-three-foot naphtha for C. H. Northam of Hartford, Conn.; a thirty-six-foot high-speed boat for W. F. Jackson of Baltimore, and a thirty-eight-footer for the Government for quarantine service at Fort Townsend, Washington.

—The following officers of the Passaic River Yacht Club have been elected for the ensuing year: Commodore—Theodore W. Hatfield; Vice Commodore—T. J. Preston; Treasurer—Joseph Bertch; Recording Secretary—Thomas Dodge; Financial Secretary—Charles Hall; Measurer—Frank Krupka; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. Julius Feiner. A handsome banquet lamp was presented to Commodore Hatfield as a recognition of reward and merit for faithful services rendered in the past.

—The Harlem Yacht Club will have an open regatta on Decoration Day, and a club regatta on Labor Day this year.

—The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., is having a forty-foot cabin cruiser built by the Gas Engine and Power Company.

—F. T. Adams of the schooner yacht Sachem is talked of for Vice Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—At the annual meeting of the Palisade Boat Club on Monday night the following officers were elected: President—Charles P. Easton; First Vice President—William W. Scrugham; Second Vice President—Frank P. Treanor; Secretary—A. D. Ballard; Treasurer—Charles P. Marsden, Jr.; Captain—Edward Martin, Jr.; Lieutenant—Thomas Rayner; Trustees—Andrew Deyo, Gabriel Reevs, P. B. Rossire, and Edwin A. Oliver, for three years; Alexander Laird and J. C. Campbell, for two years, and Charles H. Whittemore for one year. The year's receipts had been $7,574.56, and there is a balance of $346.08 in the treasury. The club's assets amount to $33,977.08.

—The first conviction ever had in Texas under the statute making prize fighting a misdemeanor was obtained Monday at Fort Worth. "Kid" Lewis being sent to jail for thirty days for taking part in a sparring exhibition with E. C. Fenner.

—Schaefer beat Ives in a 300-point billiard game at Cincinnati Monday. The evening game of 400 points was won by Ives.

—Duffield, Townsend, and Sprague, prominent oarsmen at Harvard, have stopped training.

—The Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club's pool and billiard tournaments began last evening.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.
Bowling.—Tourist vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at Paterson; Atalantas vs. Union County Roadsters, at Newark; Bank Clerks' League, Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

Bowling.—

CRYING THE SAME OLD CRY

Talk of the Hawaiian "Jingoes" Lacks the Merit of Variety.

WORSTED IN THE SENATE DEBATE

Lodge Makes a Weak Answer to Senator Gray's Admirable Speech in Defense of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate "jingoes" yawped again to-day without striking a single fresh note. The country already is familiar with the burden of their cry about the Hawaiian situation, and judging from to-day's performance in the Senate, it will hear nothing new on the subject to-morrow, or whenever Mr. Frye shall take the floor again. The absolute absurdity of the position assumed by the Frye-Lodge-Hawley-Aldrich combination has been demonstrated by Mr. Gray, who concluded to-day the strong speech he began yesterday in defense of the Administration's policy. Mr. Gray characterized the attacks upon the President in connection with the Hawaiian matter as being purely partisan, and expressed his sympathy with those Senators who, in their attempt to make party capital out of this matter, had found it necessary to stoop to such flimsy tricks as those they had made use of.

He did not mince words in the least in referring to the scheme of the Hawaiian annexationists, declaring that they were anxious that an American war ship should be maintained at Honolulu simply because of their belief that its presence would help along the annexation movement. Mr. Gray was careful to say that he had no desire to do injustice to Admiral Walker, but he added that Admiral Walker unquestionably had been unjust to himself in his report to the Secretary of the Navy. The essence of the contention of Messrs. Frye, Lodge, Hawley, and Aldrich, he asserted, was that an American ship must be stationed constantly at Hawaii, contrary to all precedents, in order that the Government of the United States might sustain a revolutionary Government, which no one believed rested upon the broad basis of popular consent.

The Delaware Senator scored a point against Mr. Frye and his friends by directing attention to the situation in Samoa, and declaring that only through the fact that an American war ship was not in Apia at the time of the late revolution were American sailors and marines saved from the humiliation of being obliged to assist in putting down a revolution against the King. It was undeniable, Mr. Gray asserted, that the Harrison Administration entered into an agreement with Great Britain and Germany whereby the United States engaged to maintain upon the throne of Samoa a King whom the people of the island detested. The "Jingo" Senators did not bother Mr. Gray with many questions. He was followed by Mr. George in a speech criticising the Hawaiian Republic, and then Mr. Lodge made a very weak address.

Mr. Frye had announced his willingness to let his resolution remain on the calendar in order that the Kyle resolution, which bears on the same subject, might be debated. Before the debate was over Mr. Hill offered the Frye resolution as amended a few days ago as a substitute for the Kyle resolution on the ground that it was less offensive and might properly be voted for by Democrats. Mr. Hill afterward said that if the Frye resolution as amended had been adopted the question might have been disposed of easily and the country spared the spectacle presented in the last two days. Other Democratic Senators take the same view. Mr. Frye, the head "Jingo," will probably address the Senate to-morrow, but in view of what he has already said and of the speeches of his followers it is not expected that he will supply any fresh material.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Mr. Gray Concludes His Hawaiian Speech and Mr. Lodge Replies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Hawaiian debate in the Senate to-day began at 12:45 o'clock, the close of the routine morning business, when the presiding officer laid before the Senate the resolution offered by Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.,) last Saturday disapproving of "the action of the Administration in withdrawing our war ship from the Sandwich Islands," and requesting the President "to order a vessel to proceed forthwith from San Francisco to Honolulu."

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) remarked that the discussion on the Hawaiian matters could proceed upon Mr. Kyle's resolution just as well as upon his own.

Mr. Gray resumed the floor and said that when the discussion closed yesterday he had been replying to the charge made by Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) that the President of the United States had conferred last August with three royalist Commissioners from Hawaii, who were conspiring to overthrow the Government there. He did not think that the Senator from Connecticut would undertake to say this morning what, in his impetuosity, he said yesterday. The President of the United States had never seen those gentlemen, neither officially nor unofficially, and the only communication he had had with them was in writing, which was printed and which spoke for itself.

"Is the Senator from Delaware," Mr. Frye asked, "prepared to say that the Secretary of State never saw these gentlemen and never had any conference with them?"

"He never had," was Mr. Gray's answer. "But one thing at a time. The Senator from Connecticut made a direct charge, with the vehemence which belongs to him, that the President of the United States was conferring with these royalist conspirators. I call attention to the flimsy basis on which these attacks are made day after day on an administration that is simply trying to do its duty in the premises and to keep alive all these complications with which some Senators would be glad to have this country involved."

Mr. Hawley denied that he had charged yesterday that the President had conspired with the royalist Commissioners from Hawaii. He had simply said that the President had conferred with them. He was under the impression at the time that the President had seen them, but a few moments afterward he had realized the fact that the President did not see them. Just how much more or less of blame attached to the President in the matter he would submit to the Senate.

Mr. Hawley went on to quote from press interviews with the President—supposed, he said to be the President's own language or dictation. And who, Mr. Hawley asked, were those gentlemen? They were Commissioners from a deposed Queen, who were conspiring to destroy a Government which the United States had formally recognized. It was known perfectly well what they were here for. They had come to present a message from the deposed Hawaiian Queen.

"And here I pause," said Mr. Hawley, "to observe that citizens of a foreign country coming here to see our State Department or our President ought to be told that they must speak through the Minister of their own country, especially on political questions. I never heard that such men were formally received by the Secretary of State or by the President. They were either conspirators against a friendly Government or they were ordinary citizens. As conspirators they should not have been taken by anybody. As men coming on innocent and honorable business they should have been told to speak through the Hawaiian Minister.

"I give the President credit for having still the opinion of the existing Government of Hawaii that he had long ago—that the revolution which ended in a republic there was unjustifiable; that the deposition of the Queen was a wrong and wicked act; and that the United States was very much to blame. He speaks in his communication to the Royalist Commissioners of abandoning his plan to restore the Queen. I believe that the President holds to-day the same abstract view as to the foundation of the Hawaiian Republic. But, after the action of the Senate in relation to that matter, I take it for granted that he would hardly engage in any conference having a direct tendency to encourage conspirators."

Hard to Please.

Mr. Gray said that it was pretty hard for the President to shape his action so as to meet the approval of Senators on the other side.

"If the President," he added, facetiously, "stands up, he is too long; and if he sits down he is too short." [Laughter.]

He went on to speak of the President's refusal to see the Hawaiian Royalist Commissioners, and of Senator Hawley's charge yesterday that the President had conferred with them. The Senator had not charged the President with conspiring, but the statement was that he had been conferring with conspirators. "Conferring" was a word of large import and great significance. It meant, and was intended to mean, a great deal more than a simple interview. It meant a putting of heads together, a planning together. It was only a little short of the word "conspiracy" itself.

The President, Mr. Gray declared, would have been derelict if he had not taken the opportunity to tell them absolutely that they must expect no aid or encouragement from him. That had become necessary by reason of what had been said in the Senate, in the country, and through the press, as to the President's views in the matter of Hawaii.

Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)—How did it happen that the President, having had this communication for a particular purpose with those gentlemen, kept that communication secret, or withheld it from the public for six months, and why did he take the unusual method of communicating it through the press?

Annexation Schemes.

Mr. Gray—I do not know why it should occur to the President to have the matter published, or to refuse to publish it. It was entirely aside from any matter which concerned the Executive, and all that he did was to tell these people that they had no right to hope for any aid, encouragement, or sympathy for any present or future effort to establish an Hawaiian Government. The President goes right straight ahead in the broad path of his duty, trying to preserve a steady head and a strong hand in upholding the honor and good name of all the American people and of the Government over which he presides. We do not propose, I do not propose, and I believe that the American people do not propose, that this scheme of annexation shall be carried out. It is because the Senators on the other side believe that the schemers for annexation will be helped that they want a war ship in Honolulu.

In the further course of his speech Mr. Gray said, alluding to Mr. Lodge: "The wounded bird is known by its fluttering."

"I do not know," Mr. Lodge retorted, "who has fluttered more than the Senator from Delaware this morning."

At the close of Mr. Gray's speech Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) offered as a substitute for Mr. Kyle's resolution the one offered last Saturday by Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) declaring that the Senate "learns with profound regret the attempt to restore a deposed Queen to power in the Hawaiian Islands, and extends to the young Republic the warmest sympathy in her efforts to suppress the rebellion."

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.,) proceeded to analyze the Constitution and scheme of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and to deduce that there was no republic there—only an oligarchy, something utterly inconsistent with the American idea of republican institutions; a Government of the minority of the people, established by force and maintained by force.

At 2 P. M., the Nicaragua Canal bill was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) took the floor to speak against it, but yielded the floor to Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) who desired to speak on the Hawaiian matter, and who was obliged to leave the city to-morrow.

"Jingo" Talk by Lodge.

Mr. Lodge disclaimed the idea of any motive to condemn the Administration. The Administration, he said, stood condemned in the Hawaiian matter by the general opinion of the American people. It had a sufficient load to carry already. Still less had he any desire to make political capital out of the question. There was no occasion for that. But matters were in such a condition that the United States ought to take a positive position, and ought to take some affirmative action. The present condition of affairs seemed to be in the highest degree discreditable to the Government of the United States.

As to Mr. Gray's intimation about "twisting the Lion's tail," he (Mr. Lodge) did not propose to be deterred by such a remark from speaking of British influences in the Pacific Ocean. He related the history of British annexation of islands in the Pacific in the years 1888 and 1889, and said that he had not the least fault to find with that policy. His criticism was that the United States did not exhibit the same spirit of protection and advancing American interests.

Mr. Lodge stated what he said were facts bearing on the recent suppressed uprising in the Hawaiian Islands. He said that the arms supplied to the revolutionists had come from Vancouver and that many of the leaders were Canadians or Englishmen. He quoted the statement as to the British Consul General having said that the revolutionists would be recognized by him if they could hold the palace for three hours. These were facts, he said, open and patent to all the world. They seemed to him to establish the fact that British sympathy was with the Royalist Government, because the English could more readily control it, and because it was a Government in the English interest and not in the American interest. He had not a word to say against that English policy. As to the Japanese on the islands, he had no idea that they desired to get into trouble with the United States.

As long as there was an American man of war in Honolulu, there was no danger to be apprehended from the Japanese. But it was very easy to suppose an uprising of Japanese there and a massacre of whites; and it would be very little comfort then, he said, to be told that there had been no good reason to expect it. It was to prevent just such trouble as that that he desired to see the United States properly represented at Honolulu.

Hints About the Protectorate.

In this connection Mr. Lodge commented on the fact that after President Dole had expressed gratification that there had been no American vessel of war at Honolulu at the time of the late uprising, the Administration sent one there. He expressed his belief that the Administration was openly hostile to the Hawaiian Government. He was not prepared to concede that the American Government should stop at the point of simply protecting American citizens and American property in those islands. He thought that it ought to keep a naval force there for the protection of American property and American citizens.

But he also thought that the United States Government had incurred a much larged and much greater responsibility. The Senate had adopted a resolution declaring that it would regard the interference of any other national power with the Hawaiian Government as an act of hostility. That amounted to saying that such an act would be a casus belli.

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.,) asked Mr. Lodge to say in what respect American interests had been neglected in the Sandwich Islands.

"I think they were neglected," Mr. Lodge replied, "by having the ships taken away."

"Has the Senator any proof," Mr. Butler continued, "that an iota of American interests has been affected by the withdrawal of an American ship of war?"

"They were jeopardized," Mr. Lodge replied. "This Administration has sent the Castine 12,000 miles to Madagascar to look after American interests there during the war between France and the Hovas. Ships have been sent to China for the same reason. And my belief is that these vessels were taken out of the way. I think that some of them ought to have been at Honolulu at the time of the recent revolution in order to protect American interests. We have passed the resolution to which I have referred. We have assumed responsibility. We have warned all other nations to keep their hands off these islands.

Says He Wants Annexation.

"Our relations with these islands are totally different from our relations with any other country. When we warn off other nations we assume some responsibility. We say to the people of these islands that nobody else shall come there. And I think we owe it to them to assist them in the maintenance of peace and order. I think that the only way to deal with them is to annex these islands. We have got to the point where we must deal with them conclusively.

"I have no question that to-day there is a majority for annexation in both houses, and that majority will be still larger in the next Congress. I have no question that there is an overwhelming majority of the American people in favor of the idea that we shall control those islands and put an end to the disorder which exists there. If the annexation proposition is defeated, as I hope it will, we take the islands. But to stand in the attitude of 'the dog in the manger' allowing nobody to go there, is a political mistake.

"The only motive I have in this matter is because I dislike to see American interests sacrificed. It may be only a sentimental feeling, but it is one which I cherish very strongly. I dislike to see the American flag pulled down where is has been once run up. I dislike to see the American foot go back where it has been once advanced."

Statistics by Kyle.

Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.,) supplied some statistics as to the Hawaiian Islands showing that the total investment in plantations and other corporations there was $36,000,000, and that $21,000,000 of that was owned by Americans.

The Hawaiian matter was then laid aside, the Kyle resolution going to the calendar, and the Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up, on which Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) spoke in opposition up to the hour of going into executive session.

THEOPHILE DAVIES RETICENT.

Does Not Wish to Discuss the Last Hawaiian Revolution.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Theophile Davies, who accompanied the Hawaiian Princess Kaiulani to the United States on the occasion of her protest against the overthrow of the Hawaiian throne, was asked to-day for an expression of his views on the recent attempt to restore the monarchy. Mr. Davies said:

"I cannot make any statement. The time is past for this. I am deeply grieved by the last news from the Hawaiian Islands, and especially at the death of Mr. Carter, for whom I personally had a warm regard."

As Mr. Davies is the guardian of the Princess Kaiulani his remarks may be taken as evidence that the young woman has abandoned any idea of further claiming her rights. The Princess, through Mr. Davies, declines to speak on the subject or to be interviewed.

PETERSON KNOWN IN PLYMOUTH

Early History of One of the Hawaiian Revolutionists.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Jan. 22.—Arthur P. Peterson, who has been arrested for being one of the agitators on the Royalist side in the recent rebellion in the Hawaiian Islands, is well known here, and for some years resided in this town. He comes of Plymouth stock, his father being Daniel Porter Peterson, a native of South Plymouth, but he was born in Honolulu, where his father was in business.

He is about thirty-five years old. He got his college education at the University of Michigan, being a student in the Law School. He was graduated there about 1877, and resided in this city for a short time, where he studied law in the office of the present Chief Justice Mason of the Supreme Court.

He was admitted to the Plymouth County Bar, and practiced here for a few years. He was a member of the Standish Guards, then Company H, First Regiment, and was a Corporal and Company Clerk in 1879. In company with William F. Chase, now of Boston, he established The Daily Bee.

Mr. Peterson, in 1884, married Miss Nettie Brown of this town, and returned to Hawaii. He was a member of the local Republican organization while here. For a number of years after his return to Hawaii he acted as Assistant Attorney-General, and in June, 1890, in a change in the Government of King Kalakaua, he was made Attorney General. When Queen Liliuokalani was dethroned, he left the islands for San Francisco.

SHORT SESSIONS AT ALBANY

LITTLE BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN EITHER HOUSE YESTERDAY.

Objections to the Proposed Greater New-York Legislation—Scope of the Bills Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—But fourteen Senators were in their places at the opening this morning, and business dragged all through the session. A large number of objections to the proposed "Greater New-York" legislation were received in the mail, and Senator Bradley stated that the Brooklyn delegation in the Legislature will meet to-morrow to consider the matter, in order to be prepared for the hearing expected on Thursday afternoon before the Cities Committee.

Senator Raines, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the proposed amendments to the election law, with unimportant changes, and it was ordered printed.

Among the bills introduced were:

By Senator Parker, last year's building law, providing for the construction and inspection of buildings in all cities except New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo.

By Senator Owens, making the ten hours' labor per day provided for by law on surface or elevated railroads begin when the employe reports for duty. This bill was advanced to third reading after an unimportant debate.

By Senator Guy, providing for the expenditure this year of $200,000, which is appropriated for 1897 to complete the walks and paths of Riverside Park drive.

After the reading of the Journal in the Assembly this morning, the special order, Mr. O'Grady's bill relating to public hearings before Mayors of cities of the second and third classes upon measures affecting them, was read and passed.

On the order of third reading, the Lawson bill to prevent the display of foreign flags on public buildings came up. On the roll-call, Mr. Finn said that in 1888 a similar bill had made its appearance. All stalwart Republicans then, among others, Gen. Husted, had voted against it. It was a silly bill, and ought to be defeated.

Mr. Foley had, he said, voted against the bill last year, and he saw no reason why he should not now do the same. Foreign flags should be displayed out of respect to those people from other countries who had become citizens of the Nation.

Mr. Malby favored the bill, but Messrs. Ten Eyck and Gallagher opposed it. The bill was passed by a vote of 83 to 13.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Schoepflin, providing for the organization in any county having a population of 200,000 and not more than 600,000 of associations to carry on pawnbroking business for the benefit of the poor, (similar to the New-York City plan provided for by the last Legislature.)

By Mr. Wray, (by request,) prohibiting the placing of any railroad on New-York Avenue in Brooklyn, between Fulton and Butler Streets, without the consent of a majority of the property owners is first secured in writing; also, (by request,) requiring the consent in writing of a majority of the property owners before any railroad can be placed on Lewis Avenue in Brooklyn.

By Mr. J. H. Clark, legalizing the appointment of Inspectors of Election, poll and ballot clerks in cities under 50,000.

By Mr. Bold, authorising sidedoors of saloons to be open on Sundays, between 12 o'clock noon and midnight.

A PRIZE FOR DR. WEBSTER

The Best Paper on a Theoretical Question on Electricity at Paris.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 22.—Dr. Arthur G. Webster of Clark University has received notice that he has won the Elihu Thomson international prize of 5,000f. for the best treatise on electricity. The subject of Dr. Webster's thesis is, "An Experimental Determination of the Period of Electrical Oscillations."

The contest was originally instituted by the City of Paris for the best electric motor, and was awarded to Prof. Elihu Thomson. With the desire that the sum should serve for the development of theoretical knowledge in electricity, he requested the general manager for Europe to offer it as a prize for the best work on a theoretical question in electricity.

STATE MONEY IS WASTED

Many Commissions That Could Be Easily Dispensed With.

SALARIES PAID FOR NO WORK DONE

Result of the Investigation of the Joint Legislative Committee, with Its Suggestions.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The joint Committee of Finance of the Senate and of the Ways and Means of the House, which was appointed at the last session of the Legislature to inquire and investigate as to whether unnecessary commissions or other offices have been created, whether the service in them is proper and the maintenance not too expensive, has filed its report.

It found that, in addition to the State offices or departments fixed by the Constitution, there had been created by law and now existed the following bureaus and commissions.

	Appropriation, 1894.
Regents of the University	$75,000
State Museum	19,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction	38,000
State Board of Health	41,000
Insurance Department	91,000
Banking Department	31,500
Railroad Commission	61,000
State Board of Charities	38,500
Lunacy Commission	20,000
Board of Claims	31,600
State Assessors	9,000
Department of Agriculture	98,000
Military Department	....
Forestry Commission	35,500
Factory Inspectors	55,600
Board of Mediation and Arbitration	17,500
Civil Service Commission	13,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	20,000
Commissioner of Fisheries and for Game Protection	65,550
Onondaga Salt Springs	50,000
Agent Discharged Convicts	7,500
State Oyster Protector	2,650
State Board of Pharmacy	Paid by fees.
Inspector of Gas Meters	9,500
State Weather Bureau	4,000
Agricultural Experiment Stations	61,000
Niagara Reservation Commission	25,000
Commissioner New Capitol	7,500
Superintendent of Public Buildings	230,000
Revision Commission	17,000
State Mine Inspector	3,500
Trustees Soldiers and Sailors' Home	150,000
Commissioner of Quarantine	7,500
Health Officer, Port of New-York	Paid by fees.
Commissioner of Emigration	....
Board of Pilot Commissioners (expenses)	3,000
Port Wardens	4,500
Captain of the Port	....
Harbor Masters	....
Court of Appeals Reporter	13,000
Miscellaneous Reporter	8,500
Electrical Subway Commissioners, New-York	51,000
Electrical Subway Commissioners, Brooklyn	15,000
Weights and Measures	300
State Prison Commission (1895)	....

Twenty-five State hospitals, or charitable institutions and reformatories, with Boards of Trustees and local officers. Trustees get expenses.

The Subjects Investigated.

The matters specially investigated, and as to which evidence was taken before the committee, were as follows:

First—Shore Inspector.
Second—Mine inspector.
Third—Agent for discharged convicts.
Fourth—Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Fifth—Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration.
Sixth—Board of Claims.
Seventh—Commissioner of Agriculture.
Eighth—Oyster Inspector.
Ninth—Court of Appeals and miscellaneous reporter.
Tenth—Factory Inspector.

The report continues:

"Owing to the pressure of other business and the magnitude of the work, the investigation of the Agricultural Department was not as thorough as the committee could wish.

"We ascertained that nearly all the State Commissions had been formed since 1880, and that the expense, which was less than $5,000 in 1880, has been increased until last year the appropriations for such commissions amounted to over one million dollars.

"Your committee found the work, which was entered into rather late in the session of last year, far more important and of greater magnitude than was supposed when the joint committee was formed. The reasons for not submitting the necessary legislation are two: First—The committee was limited in its time. Second—One bill which was submitted as a result of our work, namely, the one abolishing the Shore Inspector, was passed and was sent to the Governor and vetoed.

"The committee decided that it would be better to wait until the election of 1894 to finish its work, and recommend such legislation with full confidence that it could be carried out by the Legislature and the Governor."

Of the Shore Inspector, the report says:

"Fifteen witnesses from the locality in which this officer was presumed to do his work were sworn. Without exception they testified that he had never been known to do any work; that for some years his duties had been performed by the United States Government. It was disclosed that he had for some years been receiving as salary and for expenses the sum of about $27,000; that among other expenses was $30 a day for the rent of a small steamboat, the original cost of which was about $5,000, and the actual value of which was not to exceed $3,500.

"The investigation of the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, though not as full as we could wish, disclosed the fact that salaries were being paid beyond the needs of the service, and, as a result, the appropriation was reduced about $10,000, and the service of the department was not impaired in the slightest degree.

"Of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, while we are thoroughly satisfied that the bureau does work of some value as a separate bureau, it is a useless expense. A great economy could be carried out in its work without any disadvantage to the State in any way. We shall recommend that it be made a department in the office of the Factory Inspector, and that such clerks as may be absolutely necessary for the performance of its work be employed under direction and control of the Factory Inspector.

Mediation and Arbitration.

"The Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration has been of great service, we think; but the allowance for salaries and expenses is larger than it should be. With the exception of one member of the board, who is the representative of the labor organizations, we could not find that the Commissioners were required to devote but little time to the performance of their duties. We believe the same beneficial results can be secured with a very large reduction in the expenditures. We recommend that the board be reorganized on one of two plans: First, that the member of the commission representing the labor organizations be retained; that, in addition to his present duties, the Factory Inspector be made a member of the commission, and that for a third member the Attorney General or some other State officer be added; or, second, that the Labor Commissioner be retained and vested with the full power of the present board; that this Chief Commissioner, or any party of interest, or the State, may, in any proper case, apply to the Supreme Court at any time for the appointment of an additional Commissioner. These two, or the employer and employes, if desired, can select a third member, the Chief Commissioner only to receive a salary.

"The Agent for Discharged Convicts receives a salary of $2,500, and his duties consist principally in disbursing to convicts discharged the sum of $5,000, which is annually appropriated for that purpose. This office is, in our opinion, absolutely unnecessary. This work could be performed by the Superintendent of Prisons.

"The office of Mine Inspector is unnecessary as a separate department. The work should be done as part of the duty of the Factory Inspector."

Of the Court of Appeals and Miscellaneous Reporter, the report says:

"There exists in this branch of the State service the same diffusion of duties as in other branches. There should be consolidation. One reporter, without an undue burden, could take care of the reporting, not only of the Court of Appeals, but of the other courts of the State. The expense of the Court of Appeals reporting amounts now to the sum of $13,000, and the appropriations for the miscellaneous reporter amount to $8,000, making a total of $21,000 which the State pays for the law reports. It is the opinion of your committee that the State is paying more than its share for the preparation and publication of the law reports of the State. There is no sound reason why the State should pay the expense of getting out law books for the benefit of the legal profession any more than any other books. We shall recommend the consolidation of the State reporting, putting it under one head, with ample clerical force, and making the reporter responsible for the entire reporting.

"An appropriation is made every year of the salaries of your committee. This expenditure is unnecessary.

"We think that the expense of the Court of Claims should be reduced, and shall make recommendation to that effect.

"We examined at length the Oyster Inspector as to the nature of his duties, and became satisfied that the duties rendered were of value to the State, but there should be no separate office of Oyster Inspector. He should be an employe of the Fish Commission. We will recommend this consolidation.

Consolidation Recommended.

"The committee reports that it is thoroughly convinced that there should be a radical change in the Forestry and Fish Commissions, and recommends that they be consolidated into one commission, to be called the Fish, Game, and Forestry Commission, to be composed of three members, one of whom shall be its President, with a reasonable salary, and who shall devote his entire time to the duties of the office. In many instances the Game Protectors and the Foresters could be combined in one person, and in that way effect a large saving to the State. The law creating the Agricultural Department, which contemplates the consolidation with it of the Forest Commission after three years, should, we think, be so amended by repealing that part of it which provides for such consolidation, as we see no compatibility or similarity of duties between the two.

"The committee is thoroughly convinced that in some of the regular departments and public institutions of the State great reductions could be secured without impairing in the slightest degree the State service.

"As a result of our investigations last Winter the members of the joint committee became convinced that the expenditures in some of the departments and bureaus of the State could be very materially reduced from prior years. We cut off from the appropriation for the Adjutant General's office some $10,000, from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics $15,000, from the Agricultural Department $10,000, from the Shore Inspector $27,000, from the Onondaga Salt Springs $31,800, and from the Regents of the University and State Museum $10,000. We have not heard, during the past year, that any of the departments have been any less efficient than before the reductions which we have mentioned. We made also reductions in some other departments, but of smaller amounts, and not necessary to mention here.

"We also had occasion to look into the question as to the advisability of the Attorney General of the State controlling the litigation of the departments and bureaus of the State. We are now convinced that better results would follow should the Attorney General be put into control of all the litigated business of the State, and made responsible for it. We believe the present system has resulted in great extravagance.

"We also recommend that the Controller of the State be given full and complete power to audit the accounts of every kind of all the departments and bureaus and institutions of the State. We understand that some departments or bureaus question his right to audit their accounts. There should be no question about this at all. If necessary, an Auditing Board should be provided for the Controller's office if the present force of that office is not sufficient.

"We also most earnestly recommend, pursuant to the suggestion of the Governor in his annual message, the creation at once of a special committee of the Senate and Assembly, to consist of four Senators and seven Assemblymen, to carry on further investigations, not only of the commissions, but of all departments and branches of the State Government, with the idea of reorganization in part, and the reduction of expenditures in many cases. We believe that great benefit will come from such an investigation carefully and judiciously carried on. We have, therefore, taken the liberty of preparing a resolution which we offer with this report, calling for the appointment of such a committee. There should, in fact, be a complete reorganization of many of the departments and commissions, and on very different lines. The people demand it, and it is our duty to pay attention to that demand.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday: NEW-ENGLAND, fair, colder, west to northwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, slightly colder, west winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, west winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, west to southwest winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer, light south winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, light southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, colder, west to northwest winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, west winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, colder, northwest winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, light variable winds. WESTERN VIRGINIA, fair, west winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, southwest winds. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, fair, west winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder, northwest winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. IOWA, fair, colder, north winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in Western portion, northerly shifting to east winds. NEBRASKA, fair, colder in south and east portions, north winds. KANSAS, fair, colder in north portion, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, east winds.

Signals are displayed at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Manistee, Ludington, and New-York City. The pressure has risen in the lake regions and the Northwest; it has fallen slightly in the Southwest. The storm centre has continued its easterly movement to Ontario, and a secondary has developed on the New-England coast. The centre of high pressure continues nearly stationary north of Montana. A slight depression is apparently in the Southwest. The temperature has fallen east of the Mississippi, in the Upper Missouri Valley, and the Northwest. There is a slight increase in heat in the Lower Missouri Valley and the Southwest. Snow flurries have occurred in the Lower Lake Region, and showers in New-England; with the exception of these districts, while there is a partial cloudiness, the weather is generally clear throughout the country. Fair weather is indicated for all districts Wednesday. The temperature will fall in New-England and the lake regions, and remain nearly stationary in the Middle States, and Ohio Valley, and rise in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. It will be cooler along the northern slope and in the Missouri Valley, and little change will occur in the Southwest.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

300 HORSES
to be sold by
Public Auction
AT
I. H. DAHLMAN'S
Auction, Sale, and Commission Stables,
205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 224, 226 East 24th St.,
(Between 2d and 3d Avs.,)
NEW-YORK,
To-morrow, THURSDAY.
Sale begins at 10 A. M.
Every horse sold on 48 hours' trial must be as represented or money refunded.
For full particulars giving names of consignor and description of horses see Thursday's papers.
I. H. DAHLMAN, Auctioneer.
Telephone 325—18.

Business Chances.

WANTED—A partner with one thousand dollars; pays about $100 a month; A-number-one reference. E. FRANK ROSS, Valdosta, Ga.

Proposals.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, Jan. 18, 1895.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Passaic River, South River, Mattawan Creek, and Keyport Harbor, N. J., will be received here until 12 M. Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1895, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Col., Engrs.

Furnished Rooms.

1—46th ST., 25 EAST.—Handsome connecting front rooms, with board; parlor, dining room; references.

23d ST., 128 EAST.—Second floor; large and other rooms; well furnished; select house; good table.

26th ST., 39 WEST.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with unexceptional board.

47th ST., 18 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

71 MADISON AV.—Large single rooms, with board; references exchanged.

DINNER FRANCAIS AT 6:30 P. M.; $3.50 weekly; also rooms to select parties; references. 60 Lexington Av., corner 25th St.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.
42 South Washington Square.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

46th ST., 136 WEST, NEAR BROADway.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with bath.

216 WEST 34th ST.—A large room, suitable for two gentlemen.

A FEW ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen at reasonable prices. THE AULIC, Broadway and 35th St.

Winter Resorts.

WINTER RESORTS.
For circulars and information about WINTER RESORTS, routes, &c., call on FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square. Special representative Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.; Piney Woods Hotel, Thomasville, Ga.; Leland's Hotel Oglethorpe, Brunswick, Ga.; Hotel Carroll, Lynchburg, Va.; Bloomsbury Hall, Camden, S. C.; White Horse Inn, Chatsworth, N. J.; Leon Hotel, Tallahassee, Fla.; Hotel Belleview, Belleview, Fla.; Churchill Hall, Stamford, N. Y.; St. James Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.; Hotel Aragon, Atlanta, Ga.; Tropical Hotel, Kissimmee, Fla.; Hotel Beechwood, Summit, N. J.; Park Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.; Hotel Ormond, Ormond, Fla.; Hotel San Marco, St. Augustine, Fla.; Hotel Windsor, Americus, Ga.; Hotel Hamilton, Bermuda.

Thomasville, Ga.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
OPENS DEC. 15, 1894.
For circulars, &c., address
WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
Circulars and photographs at office of "THE OUTLOOK," Astor Place, New-York City.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Open October to June.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

BRUNSWICK, GA.
THE OGLETHORPE.
A PERFECT WINTER RESORT HOTEL.
Opens Jan. 5. Famous for its healthful climate, balmy sea air, aquatic sports, and fine drives through pine forests. Send for circular.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.
HOTEL SAN MARCO.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 500.
Located in the healthiest and most desirable part of the city. A hotel of the first class in every detail at moderate prices. Send for circulars.
BLANCHARD & HAGAR.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD,
SUMMIT, N. J.
500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.
Fifty minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad.
Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400 feet of piazza inclosed in glass.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

Hotels.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.
REOPENED.
Madison Square, New-York.
After most extensive alterations, this hotel is now equipped with every modern appointment and convenience for the enjoyment and comfort of guests.
ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Special rates for families.
J. P. CADDAGAN, Manager.

HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. and 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
(American Plan.)
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
SUPERIOR CUISINE AND APPOINTMENTS.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

Instruction—City Schools.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST., NEW-YORK.

LANGUAGES,
AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,
39 West 42d St.
Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; private instruction; day and evening. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

Teachers.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady diplomée; practical method; terms moderate. Videre, 61 East 41st St.

Dancing.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and classes in dancing every day.

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING INKS—BEST IN THE WORLD. Carmines, 12½ cents an ounce; best Job and Cut Black ever known, $1.00 a pound; best News Ink seen since the world began, 4 cents a pound. Illustrated price list free on application. Address WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Manager Printers' Ink Press, 10 Spruce St., New-York.

Billiards.

THE BEST BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Broadway, corner 17th St., (Union Square.)

Amusements.

MADAME **SANS GENE** — **BROADWAY THEATRE.** ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

ALL ARE AGAINST PLATT

Reform Organizations Will Brook No Interference in Home Affairs.

PREPARATIONS FOR MASS MEETINGS

The Seventy, City Club, Good Government Clubs, and Vigilance League Confer.

The popular crusade to prevent Thomas C. Platt from interfering with the municipal duties that Mayor Strong was elected to perform is going with a boom. The Committee of Seventy, through its Executive Committee, helped it along wonderfully yesterday by holding a meeting and appointing a sub-committee to confer with other organizations interested in municipal reform in taking definite steps to organize a mass meeting, or, perhaps, several mass meetings.

The gentlemen who have this matter in charge for the Seventy are Simon Sterne, Peter B. Olney, Gustav H. Schwab, Jacob H. Schiff, and John P. Townsend.

Nothing could better indicate the active interest that the Committee of Seventy takes in this fight against the plans of Mr. Platt than the fact that fifteen members of the Executive Committee responded to the call at such short notice at an exceedingly busy time of the year. Those who could not attend sent letters of regret, some of them from out of town. In almost every letter there was an expression of opinion against the proposed interference of Mr. Platt's men in the Legislature in New-York City affairs and an appeal to the committee to stand solidly by Mayor Strong.

Letters were received also from men not directly connected with the committee urging the necessity for prompt action in giving the public an opportunity to express an opinion on the subject.

The members of the Committee of Seventy present at the executive meeting were Frederick Taylor, who was elected Chairman in the absence of Charles Stewart Smith; J. P. Townsend, Lewis L. Delafield, Gustav H. Schwab, A. C. Bernheim, Jacob H. Schiff, John P. Faure, L. J. Callanan, W. Harris Roome, Dr. R. N. Derby, James Speyer, James P. Archibald, Simon Sterne, Peter B. Olney, and W. Travers Jerome.

As it was an executive session, a report of the discussion is necessarily filtered through the members present, who were somewhat reluctant to give anything for publication except results. But it may be said that the meeting was absolutely unanimous in sustaining Mayor Strong in the attitude he has taken regarding the legislation in Albany relating to New-York City affairs. There was not a word said doubting his loyalty to the platform on which he was elected, or to the principles laid down in his letter of acceptance.

There was no particularly personal reference to Mr. Platt or his purposes. As one member of the committee put it, "I do not think that the man's name was mentioned in the whole course of the debate, though I have no doubt that all of us had him in mind most of the time."

Great stress was put by some of the members upon the necessity of watching matters at Albany very closely. It was urged that not only the Sub-Committee on Legislation appointed by the Seventy, but also its Advisory Committee, should go to Albany and insist upon hearings before the Senate and House committees to oppose the passage of the Lexow bills for the reorganization of the Police Department.

Several gentlemen spoke with some urgency on the necessity of thorough work in Albany. It was not sufficient, merely, to hold mass meetings in this city and send up resolutions of protest. It was argued that, despite the men that are bound to Mr. Platt, a number of legislators from the Northern part of the State would be only too glad to do all in their power to give the people of this city all the home rule they wanted if it was once made clear to them what was wanted. The Assemblymen from New-York City could not be depended upon to make this clear to them.

It was also argued that, as an antidote to the Platt-Lexow Police bill, the subcommittee and the Advisory Committee should be directed to prepare other bills for the reorganization of the Police Department which would meet the views of the Committee of Seventy and the voters who supported the reform candidates in the last election. All the speed possible was necessary so that the new bills could be placed before the Legislature. The Seventy had held off, awaiting the Lexow report, which had proved disappointing in every particular. Now it was time to act.

Another point of discussion was the necessity for immediate action in arousing public sentiment by means of mass meetings and otherwise. So far as this matter was concerned, it was considered advisable to confer with other organizations equally interested and endeavor to secure some unanimity of action. With this end in view, the committee was appointed. The opinions expressed in the debate were summarized in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Sub-Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy, together with its Advisory Committee, be and hereby are directed to ask for hearings before the proper committees of both the Senate and Assembly on the bills now introduced in the Senate for the reorganization of the Police Department in this city, and upon such hearings to oppose the passage of such bills, and it is further

Resolved, That said sub-committee, together with its Advisory Committee, be and hereby are directed to prepare speedily as may be, and submit to this committee, a bill or bills to reorganize the Police Department in this city, both as to its personnel and organic structure, and it is further

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer and co-operate with other bodies in arousing and directing public opinion against the bills now introduced in the Senate to reorganize the Police Department in this city, and, in support of the bill or bills to be drafted by said sub-committee for a like purpose.

The Executive Committee adjourned until this afternoon, and its sub-committee went into conference with a sub-committee of the City Club, the main purpose being to arrange for a mass meeting.

ARRANGING FOR MASS MEETINGS

Conferences of City Club, Good Government Clubs, and Others.

Further evidence was given yesterday that the City Club is in earnest in its fight against the partisan scheming of Thomas C. Platt. The committee, which was appointed on Monday, to confer with other organizations, was in session for two hours in the office of R. Fulton Cutting, 32 Nassau Street, and discussed at length the legislation proposed by Mr. Platt.

The committee consists of R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman; J. Frederick Kernochan, John J. Chapman, James W. Pryor, and William J. Schieffelin.

Soon after these men were appointed they had conferences with Dr. Parkhurst, members of the City Vigilance League, President J. Augustus Johnson of the Federation of Good Government Clubs, and others, who have been prominent in the reform movement.

The hearty sympathy of these organizations was at once proclaimed, and all expressed themselves as desirous of aiding in securing such legislation as will allow Mayor Strong to follow out the non-partisan course which was promised in the platform of the Committee of Seventy, on which he was elected.

As a result of the conferences, representatives of the City Vigilance League and the Federation of Good Government Clubs met the committee from the City Club yesterday, and with that committee went to the representatives of the Committee of Seventy for a conference over the mass meetings at which the people will be given opportunity to express their sentiments as to the proposed police legislation.

Preble Tucker represented the Good Government Clubs, and E. M. Lyman, the City Vigilance League, at yesterday's conference.

The members of the City Club will not only begin an active crusade against the measures which Mr. Platt has at Albany and assist in the public demonstration against them, but its Committee on Legislation will give careful study of measures which will be satisfactory to the organization, with a view to assisting the Committee of Seventy's sub-committee which has charge of legislative matters.

When the committee from the City Club had been in session nearly two hours it received a call from Secretary John P. Faure of the Committee of Seventy, who extended an invitation for an immediate conference with its sub-committee, which had just been named. The invitation was promptly accepted, and the representatives of all the organizations were in close consultation in the committee room of the Chamber of Commerce for about twenty minutes.

No announcement was made of formal action further than to say that it was probable that the date of a mass meeting might be announced at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Seventy this afternoon.

PLATT NOW IN MOOD TO COMPROMISE

Ready to Sacrifice Lauterbach, but Not for Brookfield.

Platt wants to compromise on some things already.

He is ready to let Edward Lauterbach go as his candidate for Chairman of the Republican County Committee if he can gain his ends thereby. His eyes are fixed on 1896, and a solid Platt delegation to the Republican National Convention.

But he does not want Mr. Brookfield elected in place of Mr. Lauterbach at tonight's meeting of the County Committee, if such a victory for Mr. Brookfield is to be declared to be a Platt defeat.

It was told in The New-York Times days ago that Mr. Platt was willing to permit the election of Mr. Brookfield if the latter's friends would declare that it was not a defeat for Platt. But the Brookfield people proposed to stand for their rights and to construed the election in its proper light.

Another attempt was made yesterday on the part of the Platt people to temporize the anti-Platt feeling that is growing so rapidly all over the city.

The proposition was made to the Brookfield people that each side appoint three men, the six to meet together and select a candidate for Chairman of the County Committee. Platt's followers, with their leader's consent, suggested as their three men Col. Fred D. Grant, Edmund Wetmore, ex-President of the Republican Club, and ex-Judge Henry E. Howland.

The anti-Platt people, however, are not fighting for the mere Chairmanship of the Republican County Committee. They are fighting for the best interests of their party and for the elimination of the "boss" system. They therefore declined the Platt proposition.

A caucus of the Brookfield delegates to the Republican County Committee was held last night at the Windsor Hotel. William Brookfield, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and almost all the other delegates who voted for Mr. Brookfield at last Thursday night's meeting of the County Committee, were present. The total number at the caucus was given at sixty.

The proposition made by Platt's people was considered but it was the unanimous opinion of all that there should be no backdown, that Mr. Brookfield should be supported to the finish, and that he should not be allowed to withdraw even if he so desired.

The caucus was in session up to a late hour. Mr. Brookfield has never wished to withdraw since the fight was begun by the old political guerillas and lock politicians of the Platt crowd. He called on Mayor Strong yesterday and had a long talk with him. The subject of the conversation was not made public. Cornelius Van Cott, Platt's lieutenant, met Mr. Brookfield in the Mayor's office, and they jokingly addressed each other as "Boss."

After his visit, Mr. Brookfield reiterated what he had said all along—that he had no intention whatever of backing down.

At to-night's meeting of the County Committee, in Terrace Garden, Platt may withdraw Mr. Lauterbach altogether. In fact, there were Platt men last night who were very dubious indeed of the probability of Mr. Lauterbach being elected as permanent Chairman, although they claimed, with good reason, perhaps, that Platt would elect him if he wanted to.

The fact is that Platt is becoming alarmed. He does not like to fly in the face of public opinion when he has to do it publicly. He sees the uprising against him growing in force and power every day.

Assembly District Republican Clubs and organizations are taking up the warfare against him.

At a special meeting of the Home Club, the Republican social organization of the Twentieth Assembly District, last night the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The Republican County Committee, at a meeting held on Thursday evening, Jan. 18, elected as temporary Chairman Edward Lauterbach, and

Whereas, In his speech accepting the temporary Chairmanship, he stated that "in doing just honor to William Brookfield, corresponding dishonor and degradation would be inflicted upon other men of equal importance and of equal character," and

Whereas, In expressing these opinions Mr. Lauterbach assumed to express in behalf of the committee opinions not compatible with the principles of the party.

Resolved, That we the members of the Home Club, in special meeting assembled, do hereby repudiate Mr. Lauterbach's position, believing that such practices only tend to ruin the success of and disrupt the Republican Party.

Resolved, That we deem the election of Edward Lauterbach detrimental to the best interests of the Republican Party, and not conducive to harmony,

Wherefore, It being apparent that the election of Mr. Lauterbach is unwise, we recommend to the Republican County Committee, and more especially to the delegates from the Twentieth Assembly District, that they oppose the election of Mr. Lauterbach as permanent Chairman.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Patriotic Republican Club, which was held last night at 248 East Seventy-eighth Street, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Patriotic Republican Club heartily indorses and commends the laudable action of its President, Benjamin Oppenheimer, a delegate to the Republican County Committee, for supporting that stanch, honorable, independent, and liberal-minded Republican the Hon. William Brookfield, for President of the County Committee.

Mr. Oppenheimer was the only one of the four delegates from the Twenty-second Assembly District who voted for Brookfield.

There was a meeting of the Lincoln (Colored) Union in Zion Baptist Church, 451 Seventh Avenue, last night. E. S. Flow presided and William Oscar Payne acted as Secretary. Many of those at the meeting were in favor of passing a resolution condemning all delegates to the Republican County Convention who violated their instructions and voted against Mr. Brookfield.

This sentiment was aimed chiefly at Caleb A. Simms, who was on hand with his followers. He declared that he had violated the meeting broke up in an uproar. No action was taken.

OPEN REVOLT AGAINST PLATT.

Chelsea Republican Club for Mr. Brookfield—The Mayor Indorsed.

The Chelsea Republican Club, an organization numbering something over 100, with headquarters at 272 Eighth Avenue, has joined in the revolt against Platt.

Resenting the attempt of Mr. Platt to dictate legislation which would rob the city of the non-partisan victory of November, a special meeting of the club was held Monday, at which a resolution was passed indorsing the candidacy of William Brookfield for the Chairmanship of the County Committee. It also passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this club indorses the administration of the Mayor, and approves his determination to give this city a clean, honest, and non-partisan government.

Resolved, That this club respectfully urges the representative in the Assembly from the Thirteenth Assembly District of the City of New-York to do all in his power to further the good work by pressing the passage at the earliest possible day of the Power of Removal bill prepared by the Committee of Seventy, and by voting for such bill, and by proposing and supporting an amendment to the Police Reorganization bill, giving the Mayor the power to appoint the Commissioners of reorganization.

ALDERMEN WHO DENOUNCE PLATT

Resolution Introduced in the Board Favoring Powers for the Mayor.

The fight against Platt and his schemes came to the surface in the Republican Board of Aldermen yesterday, and it was apparent that all the Republican Aldermen of this city are not in the leader's power.

Alderman Goodwin of the Twenty-seventh District, a Brookfield man in the County Committee Chairmanship contest, started yesterday's disturbance by introducing the following resolution:

Whereas, The Senate bill introduced by the Lexow committee, providing for the reorganization of the Police Department of this city, gives to the Hon. Levi P. Morton, Governor of the State, the power of appointment of the three Commissioners under whose charge and direction said reorganization shall be effected; and,

Whereas, Such appointing power ought, instead, be vested in the Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor of this city, by virtue of his direct interest in and responsibility for a proper administration of all the departments of the city, because by his nomination and election as a strictly non-partisan Chief Magistrate, and because it is in line with the principles of home rule, which the citizens of this city generally demand; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Seven appointed on the 15th inst. to visit Albany and look after legislative interests, be, and it is hereby, instructed to advocate an amendment of said bill which will confer the power of appointment of the three Commissioners mentioned upon the Hon. W. L. Strong, Mayor of this city, and to exert all proper and honorable influence to insure its adoption.

Alderman Noonan (Tammany) moved that the resolution be tabled. Alderman Olcott, the Republican leader, got the floor, and protested against any action that was hasty. He suggested that the resolution be sent to the Law Committee for consideration and report. He said that it was too much like trying to teach the Legislature its business. Alderman Goodman got the floor, and was defiant of Platt.

"Any member of this board," he said, "who is not weighed down by the chains and shackles of partisanship, who is not confined by the collar of a boss, ought to be ready to vote for this measure now. We should show the Mayor by our prompt action that we are with him and ready to sustain him."

There was loud applause from the spectators' seats, and President Jeroloman, annoyed by one man, who called out "Hi! Hi! Here! Here!" ordered the Sergeant at Arms to find the offender and bring him before the bar of the board. He could not be found.

Alderman Goodman was of the opinion that Mayor Strong, and not Gov. Morton, was running this city.

Aldermen Hall and Ware talked on the Goodman side of the question. They are both Republicans.

Replying to Alderman Goodman, Alderman Olcott said that in his opinion theatrical talk about shackles and collars was out of place. In his opinion the Mayor should have the appointing power, and he did not think the Mayor needed to be assured that the Board of Aldermen would be a sustaining force to him. At the same time he thought it would be well to consult with the Mayor before adopting such resolutions. Mr. Olcott said:

"Mayor Strong has said that he does not propose to criticise or antagonize the Legislature. Therefore, I think it would be well to consult with him before rushing headlong into the passage of these resolutions."

Mr. Olcott moved that the matter be referred to the Law Committee. This plan was adopted, the vote being 21 to 9. All the Tammany men, with the exception of Muh, voted with Mr. Olcott, on the ground that Senator Cantor (Tammany) had not made his minority report as a member of the Lexow committee as yet.

Those who voted against the resolution to refer were President Jeroloman and Alderman Schilling, anti-Tammany Democrats, and Goodman, Hall, Randall, Ware, Wines, and Woodward, anti-Platt Republicans.

The committee was ordered to report at a special meeting of the board, to be held on Friday, at 1 o'clock.

STAND FIRM FOR HOME RULE.

Citizens Rely on Mayor Strong and Oppose Legislative Interference.

Here are some more opinions from gentlemen prominently identified with the municipal-reform movement regarding the Platt-Lexow plan to send a commission from Albany to this city to interfere with Mayor Strong in his work:

Peter B. Olney said: "It means nothing more or less than an attempt to grab the Police Board for the benefit of the Republican Party. This, of course, is in direct opposition to the platform of the Committee of Seventy, on which Mayor Strong was elected. I believe that the Mayor will stand by us and by his letter of acceptance. If he does he will win in the end. He should keep on in the even tenor of his way, and not be swayed by politicians of either party. It has always been the custom for the victorious party to grab for the spoils of office. One party is as bad as another in that respect. But I believe that Mayor Strong is going to set aside partisan considerations and administer the affairs of this city in a businesslike manner, without regard to political considerations. I think that public sentiment in favor of that sort of an administration now is stronger than it ever was before. The public wants it, and it is going to get it. But we must not expect the millennium all at once."

John P. Faure said: "You may say from me that Mayor Strong is not going to yield an inch to 'Tom' Platt. I had a talk with him this (Tuesday) afternoon, and I told him that the men who knew him never doubted him, and that after his talk of Monday no reasonable man could doubt him. He is all wool, yard wide. I say that as a dry goods man who has known him for years. We are not going to have any intereference from Albany in Mayor Strong's business if he can help it—and I think he can. If present indications count for anything, Mr. Platt will find out before long that he has made a mistake."

Gustav H. Schwab said: "The proposition to send a commission down here from Albany to interfere with Mayor Strong in the reorganization of the Police Department is an insult to the people of this city. I think it is an insult that they will resent. I am opposed to it from first principles. But I feel safe in saying that I am positive that Mayor Strong will stand by the platform upon which he was elected, and that the promises that Mr. Platt is reported to have made about controlling him are all wind. The Mayor is not that kind of a man."

George L. Rives said: "It is illogical and absurd that Gov. Morton or anybody else should send a commission down here to reorganize the Police Board or to interfere with the duties of Mayor Strong in any other direction. It is an interference in municipal affairs that I do not believe the people of this city will tolerate for a moment when they are once awake to the significance of it. They voted at the last election to do away with 'bossism,' and I believe they mean that it shall be done away with."

James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club said: "I have been at considerable trouble to ascertain the feeling of the people as regards the Police bills now before the Legislature, and, as a result, I have come to the belief that the people are aroused as they have never been before over proposed legislation.

"The bills as they stand are calculated to nullify the non-partisan victory of last November and turn it to the partisan advantage of a Republican boss. I am in favor of public demonstrations, at which the citizens may declare what I believe to be their feeling, that they want no domination by 'Boss' Platt or any other 'boss.'

"I believe this is a critical time in the history of the city. It is a time when the people may declare whether they want to perpetuate the evils which were shown to exist by the Lexow investigation, or whether they will insist upon such a clearing out and reorganization as they thought was to follow the election.

"In some respects the situation now is more critical than it was at the election. The vote of the people declared in favor of decency, a non-partisan business administration of the city, and all other cities suffering from corruption in their local government looked to New-York for an inspiration. It appears now, when the election is over, that an attempt is under way to defeat the will of the people.

"One man is trying to defeat the declaration made by 146,000 men, when they voted for the reform non-partisan ticket. If this attempt succeeds, not only will this city suffer now, but any further attempts to secure honesty and non-partisanship will be discouraged. It means more if we lose now than it would have meant if we had lost on election day, for to have lost then would have meant that the majority of the people were not in sympathy with us. But after declaring in favor of non-partisanship and by their votes decreeing a change from the evils which had been shown to exist, to suffer that decree to be nullified by one man who does not come before the people for their suffrages would be an evil from which there would be no appeal.

"It may not mean as much now to win as it did in November, but it seems to me that it means more to lose.

"Mass meetings should demand the speedy passage of a Power of Removal bill, and the reforms which the people authorized Mayor Strong to make should not be placed in the hands of anybody else."

John Sabine Smith said that he believed the measures which were passed at Albany for the reorganization of the police force should be so drawn as to leave the management of the police force—save in matters of business—in the hands of the Superintendent.

"As to the appointment of a commission to reorganize the department, as proposed," said Mr. Smith, "I should say that the proposition to vest the power in the Governor might be unconstitutional. For this reason I should favor taking no chances, but allowing the Mayor to appoint.

"If the Elections Bureau were taken out of the Police Department a single-headed, non-partisan commission might be agreeable to the people. So long as the appointment of the elections officers is in the hands of the Police Department I do not believe that the people would intrust it to any one man."

W. Harris Roome said: "There is too much bossism and too little government by the people. As the situation now appears, everything seems to centre in the wishes of Thomas C. Platt, while the public at large has nothing to say.

"I am emphatically in favor of enough mass meetings for all the people to plainly express their sentiments regarding the legislation which is proposed at Albany. These mass meetings should speak loudly for the passage of a Power of Removal bill, and on the question of the reorganization of the police force.

"I am emphatically opposed to the proposed appointment of a commission by the Governor to reorganize the Police Department. It was a part of the work delegated by the majority of the voters of this city to Mayor Strong. He is fully capable of doing it, and I am flatly in favor of allowing the people to have their way about it, without any interference whatever from Platt. There is too much Platt and too little popular sentiment in the bills now at Albany."

Le Boutillier Bros.

14th St.

Just opened New importation of our celebrated **Genuine**

"JAEGER" UNDERWEAR,

made for us upon the system prescribed by Prof. Dr. Gustave Jaeger.

Smooth Seams, equal to regular made. **Still lower prices,** the result of reduced Tariff.

Men's Heavy Winter Shirts.

Inch—	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
	$1.55	1.70	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.45

DRAWERS TO CORRESPOND.

Our manufacturers received the Highest Award for "Jaeger" Underwear at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago.

We quote from the award.

AWARD

Underwear.

Excellent make, the goods, all wool, being manufactured on the *Jaeger System;* very good finish and shape;..

Signed Fritz Graeber, H. I. Kimball and John Boyd Thacher.

N. B.—**NONE** of our goods are made by Wm. Benger Sons.

14th St.

THREE COAL TRAINS WRECKED ON A BRIDGE

One Man Is Killed and Four Are Slightly Injured.

RIDGWAY, Penn., Jan. 22.—On the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad this morning three sections of a coal train were running close to each other. Near Carmen the first section stopped on a bridge, and the flagman was sent out. The engineer of the second section saw the signal and slowed up, but could not stop until near the caboose of the first section. The flagman of the second section did not have time to signal the third section, and it ran into the second section and drove it into the first section. The trains toppled off the bridge.

Fireman William Baxter of Bradford, who was on his engine in the second section, had his arm badly crushed. The middle brakeman, named McPhilamee, who was in the caboose, was buried beneath the wreckage, and it is feared was burned in the fire which followed the collision. No trace of his body can be found. Conductor James Morrow of Bradford was also badly hurt and bruised, and another trainman, whose name could not be learned, was injured. Flagman Traynor was injured about the arms and body, but not seriously.

MADE LAWS BY THE PRESIDENT

Exhibitors in the Atlanta Exposition May Bring Laborers with Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President has approved the joint resolution of Congress authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exhibition, to be held in Atlanta this year, to bring to this country laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing and making their exhibits.

He has also signed an act to permit the use of the right of way through the public lands for tram roads, canals, and reservoirs; an act to provide for the measurement of vessels; an act to make disposition of the accretions upon the fund received by the Government upon the account of the payment of the Caracas (Venezuelan) awards of 1868, and to apply said accretions to the payment of the new awards made in 1889 and 1890, under the Washington commission; and a joint resolution authorizing Commander Dennis W. Mullan of the navy to accept a medal presented to him by the Chilean Government.

Heirs Secure a Judgment.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—By a decree of the Illinois Supreme Court the heirs of the Rev. John Dempster, who died at Evanston, Ill., in 1863, will become possessed of property estimated to be worth $1,000,000. The case has been in the courts for twelve years. The chief beneficiaries are the daughters of the deceased, Mary E. D. Goodfellow, wife of the Methodist educator, and Mrs. Sarah A. D. McKee of San Francisco, and a son, Clancy J. Dempster, also of San Francisco.

A Sloop Damaged by Miscreants.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 22.—The sloop James Humphreys, lying in Patchogue River, was badly damaged Sunday night. The vessel is owned by Capt. Edward Dayton, and when he boarded her yesterday morning he found that all the standing rigging had been cut, the halyards unspliced and severed, and big slits cut in the sails.

It is supposed that baymen who are opposed to Capt. Dayton because he inaugurated the system of leasing the bay bottom for oyster planting, committed the depredations. Capt. Dayton has offered a reward for the apprehension of those responsible for the destruction of his property.

Death of an Indian Governor.

TISHOMINGO, Indian Territory, Jan. 22.—Gov. Palmer of the Chickasaw Nation died yesterday. He was a prominent factor against Statehood, and his death will be a great blow to his party. He belonged to the clan of In-Chin-Nooh-Cha, and was educated at Nashville.

Reception to Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Fort Orange Club gave a reception at the clubhouse to-night in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Morton. Many prominent guests from out of town, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the State officers and their wives, and the leading members of the Legislature were among those present.

SHOES

Our customers know the merits of our

ANNUAL SALE.

This year we have added the stock of ALBERT J. WISSNER, invoiced at more than $12,000—

CLEAN, FRESH GOODS

— which, with our own "marked down," we are closing out at merely NOMINAL PRICES.

For all ages, for both sexes.

ALEXANDER,

6th Av. & 23d St., N.Y.

Shoes for men only at

132 & 134 Fulton St.

HAD A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

George L. Lewis Dragged Fifty Feet by a Third Avenue Cable Car.

George L. Lewis, an insurance broker of 142 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, had a narrow escape at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that point the cables cross. For a Third Avenue car to cross the street it is necessary to put on full force and let go the cable. By its momentum the car is carried over the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street tracks.

Mr. Lewis and his wife started over from the east side of Third Avenue to the west when Mr. Lewis, who preceded his wife, was struck by a south-bound cable car going at full speed. He managed to grasp the ironwork on the front of the car and saved himself from being dragged under. He was carried along 50 feet, and was badly bruised. He was taken home after he had gone to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Police Station and made a complaint against the gripman, Isaac Boerum of 124 Cherry Street, who had been placed under arrest.

Marked down to $15—every Ulster we've got (men's, big men's, young men's): chinchilla, frieze (Irish and American), shaggy beaver.

There were 3500 Saturday. No telling how many now; but there are enough for all who will come to-day and to-morrow and maybe next day—but the best ones go first of course.

At all stores.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

POWER OF REMOVAL BILLS

Hearings by the Assembly and Senate Cities Committees.

SENATOR LEXOW'S STRONG APPEAL

The Committee of Seventy's Measure to be Favorably Reported to the Senate for Passage.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The New-York City Power of Removal bills engrossed the attention of the Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon. The hearing was the largest in number of spectators of any thus far held during the session.

The first speaker was Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy. The measure, he said, was demanded by the great mass of the populace of New-York City. It was along the lines of reform and good government. It was but just and right that the newly-elected Mayor of New-York should have the naming of his Cabinet—the men who were to be at the heads of the various departments. Mr. Larocque closed his remarks by stating that it was the desire of the Mayor of New-York that he have more than four months to name the heads of departments. He favored a six months' limit.

C. C. Beaman, also of the Committee of Seventy, advocated the passage of the committee's bill. It was superior to the other ones, he said, as it provided for extending to the President of the Board of Aldermen the Mayor's power of removal. He pleaded with the committee not to put a stigma upon the President of the board by passing any other Power of Removal bill.

Senator Lexow explained that there were three Power of Removal bills before the committee—two from Republican sources and one from the Committee of Seventy. He was placed in the position of actively opposing a measure originating from Republican sources. Mr. Lexow said:

In my judgment, this is the most important legislation now before you in New-York reform measures. In my judgment the passage of a purely Republican measure means to load upon us the criticism of the people that we are after spoils. If we, a large Republican majority in this body, pass a bill granting to a Republican Mayor the right of removal, the criticism is plain that it is intended to secure the spoils of office. That is not the purpose. It is in the line of good government. The Republican Party, in passing this measure by its large majority, will pass a measure suggested by non-partisan people. I urge upon you the favorable consideration of the Committee of Seventy's bill without change.

Mr. Foley interrupted the Senator by asking if he would consent to the Governor naming three Commissioners to name heads of departments.

Senator Lexow said: "Let those who claim to have won the victory on non-partisan lines, outside of politics, without reference to party, have the naming of their own heads of departments. Don't ask the Republican Party, by its head in this State, to take away from these non-partisans the right to name the heads of departments, which right they have won."

William B. Hornblower seconded the sentiments of Senator Lexow. All he asked of the committee was that it deal fairly with the Committee of Seventy.

Assemblyman Bell spoke of his Power of Removal bill. It had only been introduced, Mr. Bell said, at the request of a member of the Cities Committee, who wished to be relieved of the delicacy of introducing it. If the bill had been drawn by him it would have been different. He would not advocate the measure before the committee. He trusted, however, that the committee would act hastily in regard to some power of removal measure.

Assemblyman Niles of New-York opposed the Committee of Seventy bill, on the ground that the President of the Board of Aldermen should not have the Mayor's power of removal. If the bill of the Committee of Seventy should pass, the death of the Mayor would be liable to throw the city into discord. The new Mayor who fell into the position would want his own men in office, even if he had but a few months to serve out the term.

Mr. Hornblower answered Mr. Niles by stating that the people of New-York had the utmost confidence of the men they selected for Presidents of the Board of Aldermen. All of them, even the Tammany Hall men, had had the confidence of the people.

Before the committee went into executive session Mr. Lawson asked that the Committee of Seventy bill be amended by giving the Mayor six instead of four months to make removals.

Senator Lexow appeared before the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon and asked immediate and favorable report on the New-York City Power of Removal bill. He said that his bill was suggested by the Committee of Seventy, and has the approval of Mayor Strong. It is not a partisan measure nor a spoils measure, but is intended to secure an honest administration of government in the City of New-York. The only objection made to the measure is that, should the Mayor die, the Democratic President of the Board of Aldermen could remove all of the Mayor's appointees and replace them with Democrats. Another bill has been introduced to cover this point.

Senator Ahearn suggested that both bills be reported, and the Senate be allowed to judge which it liked best. Senator Lexow replied that he thought it more becoming for the committee to report the non-partisan bill. He also asked for a report of the Procedure bill for cities of the second and third classes, especially as the City of Rome needed the application of the bill at once on account of a recent defalcation there.

In executive session, the committee decided to report these two bills favorably.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Av. 20th to 21st St.

PLUSH CAPES

BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

DOUBLE PLUSH CAPES,

trimmed with American Sable fur, lined with heavy satin, full circular shapes,

$10.75;

formerly $17.98

DOUBLE CIRCULAR CAPES

Lister Seal Plush, trimmed with selected Thibet fur lined with heavy twill silk,

$14.75;

formerly $24.98

Ladies' Covert Cloth Jackets

Collar and piping al around of velvet, half and full tight fitting, silk facings,

$5.98;

formerly $17.50

Special prices throughout the department.

A.—The Highest Award for Artificial Teeth at the World's Fair was granted to Dr. HENRY F. DEANE, dentist, 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th. Specialty, Artificial Teeth. Expression restored.

SHOT HIS CHILDREN AND THEN HIMSELF

A Kentucky Father Sought to Save His Family from Insanity.

HENDERSON, Ky., Jan. 22.—Edward Rivers, a victim of morphine, killed his son, aged six years, and his daughter, aged eight years, at their home, near Brownsville, and committed suicide by shooting. His wife was absent at the time, and went into convulsions when she found the bodies. Her life is in danger. Rivers imagined that his family would become hopelessly insane.

No Result in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 22.—The Senatorial vote in both houses to-day resulted as follows: Senate—Ankeny, 12; Wilson, 5; Allen, 5; Jones, 2; McMillan, 3; Rodgers, (Pop.,) 3; Wallace, (Dem.,) 4. House—Ankeny, 15; Wilson, 24; Allen, 9; McMillan, 6, Rodgers, 20; Wallace, 3; Manning, 1. Fifty-seven is necessary to elect.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions to secure admission into a home for two aged and infirm sisters: "A. L. H." and "G. D. H., Jr." $10 each; "M. W. P." and "School Teacher," $5 each; "A Friend" and "F.," $1 each. About $100 is still needed.

—A public meeting in the interest of the People's Mission, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue will be held in the Second Collegiate Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, Friday evening. An interesting programme will be rendered.

—A reception will be given by the telegraph operators of this city and Brooklyn at Turn Hall, 66 East Fourth Street, Friday evening, Feb. 8. There will be a good specialty bill and the time-honored performance of "East Lynne."

—Dr. Parks of the bacteriological department of the Board of Health said yesterday that the quality of the antitoxine now being obtained by the department is of a very high order.

—The Parkhurst Testimonial Fund now amounts to $20,567.25. The sum of $35 was received yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—The following Directors have been elected by the Academy of Music stockholders for five years: William A. Read, James S. T. Stranahan, George H. Southard, Alexander M. White, and William A. White. No dividend was declared. The paid-up capital is $200,000, and there are no outstanding debts.

—Justice Landon, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday refused a mandamus to compel the Eighteenth District Republican Association of the Twelfth Ward to reinstate James Johnson, a member. The writ was refused on the ground that the association was a voluntary one.

Yonkers.

—A farewell reception was given to Alderman Thomas J. Lally on Monday evening by the members of the Amaranth Club. Alderman Lally starts to-day on a trip South for the benefit of his health.

—George B. Wray exhibited his views of California by means of the stereopticon, to the children of the Leake and Watts Orphan Home, Monday evening.

—The examination in conclusion of the University Extension course on geology was held last evening in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

—"Miss Jerry" was given in Music Hall last evening for the benefit of St. John's Riverside Hospital.

—There was a dance last night at the Park Hill Country Club.

—The Minuet Circle had a dance in Wiggins Hall last evening.

Westchester County.

—The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County has nominated Daniel H. Brundage of Sing Sing to be Special Game Protector for the district in which this county is located. The appointment is made by the State Game Commissioners.

—Icemen are busy harvesting the crop in many parts of the county. The ice is clear and from six to eight inches thick.

A Constant Cough, with Failing Strength and Wasting of Flesh, are symptoms denoting Pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. You will find a safe remedy for all Lung or Throat ails in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —Advertisement.

Wednesday
Jan. 23-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN

Result of the Proposed Abolition of Consular Courts.

MUCH EXPENSE SAVED TO LITIGANTS

Japan Has an Able Judiciary Organized Under the Constitution, and a Codification of Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—When the Japanese treaty comes to be voted on in the Senate, it will be found that there is substantially no opposition to it on the ground that the Japanese are not worthy to be met and accepted as the friends of this Nation in every sense of that description as it is applied to other foreign nations with which we have made treaties. The small American outcry against Japan in consequence of reported excesses committed by troops at Port Arthur does not appear to have made any impression upon the Senate. A deeper impression has been made by the protests of Americans in Japan, who imagine or assert, when they possibly do not believe, that the proposition to abandon Consular jurisdiction may jeopardize the interests or welfare of the American residents of the Japanese Empire.

There have been urged from time to time arguments that the Japanese are not prepared to assume the responsibilities of the jurisdiction they ask the powers to yield. But these arguments are made by persons who do not know, or, knowing, conceal the fact that the Japanese have courts of justice in operation all over the empire, a body of judicial officers the product of fifteen years of practice, and that the regard of the people for the courts and for law is one of the most impressive of Japanese characteristics.

In 1880 the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, which are now in successful operation, were promulgated, and since then all of the codes which have been the subject of diplomatic discussions have been brought into operation, with the exception of the Civil Code. That code, which is of the least interest to aliens of all of the substantive laws of the empire, is now undergoing a careful and thorough examination at the hands of a commission of eminent experts, and would come into operation two years before the new treaty takes effect.

In equal measure the judicial organization of the empire has been the subject of study and reform. In 1872 the Japanese judiciary was made independent of the other branches of the Government, and courts presided over by Judges who performed no other functions were instituted. Ten years ago a system of competitive examination for Judgeships was introduced, and has ever since been in successful operation. The facilities for the study of the law under the best auspices have been greatly increased, and the supply of trained and competent officials has kept even pace with the widening of the independent and dignified field of usefulness which the judicial career now offers in Japan.

The Constitution itself provides that jurisdiction shall be exercised by the courts of law according to law; that the organization of the courts shall be determined by law; that the Judges shall be chosen from among those who possess the proper qualifications according to law, and that no Judge shall be deprived of his office except for misconduct and by due process of law. A statute for carrying these constitutional guarantees into effect has been in operation for nearly three years.

Taking all these facts into account, it is difficult to discover what stronger guarantees could be offered than will actually exist should Consular jurisdiction be finally relinquished. A complete body of codified law, the most important portions of which will have been in operation for periods ranging from eight to twenty years, and a judicial organization, the competence, the independence, and the permanence of which are so strongly guaranteed, are certainly the highest pledges for the character of the law and for the due administration of justice.

If the treaty be ratified, the codes and the courts will have been in practical operation when it becomes effective for about twenty years. Should the treaty powers have reason to believe before the year 1899 that the codes and the judicial system of Japan are not suited to carry out the provisions of the treaty, there will be yet time to demand further preparation, and the Consular jurisdiction may be continued. Meanwhile, there will be seventeen different kinds of jurisdiction by as many Consuls, and everybody in Japan who is obliged to resort to the Consular courts for the settlement of disputes will be compelled to submit to the infinitely greater cost of litigation in those tribunals, which are far from being models of courts, or the Consuls adepts in legal knowledge or enthusiasts in the business of retrenching in the charges for legal services.

The fact that Great Britain was the first power to be willing to yield the request for complete jurisdiction should be particularly gratifying to all persons who might expect to have business in the British Consular tribunal, the only one properly maintained under treaty agreement, as the resort to British courts has been notably expensive.

At the time the treaty goes into operation Consular jurisdiction is to be relinquished, and the whole Empire of Japan is to be thrown open to foreign travel, trade, and residence. It is also provided that conventional tariffs, including the staple imports from the countries having the largest trade with Japan, shall be established, and shall go into effect one month after the signature of the treaty. The rates fixed by the tariff are those which were agreed to by the United States in the treaty concluded with Japan in 1889. The project stipulates, in addition, for the fullest protection to patents, trade marks, and designs, and for the control by the contracting parties, respectively, of their coasting trade. It places the citizens and commerce of the United States in Japan upon the most favored-nation footing, and guarantees national treatment as regards the levying of internal taxes, dues, and charges, and with reference to questions of personal right and status.

Remembering the many disappointments which have marked the past history of treaty revision, the Japanese Government might now perhaps be thought justified in waiting until time compelled a change in the relations with foreign powers. But the changed and changing conditions of Japan forbid such a course. The exigencies of the present situation demand some action with reference to the question, and to leave it longer unsettled would be to invite complications and embarrassments injurious alike to Japanese and foreign interests. At the same time the advantage of selecting a basis for revision distinct as far as may be from the failures of the past are manifest. This is especially so since former proposals involved some concessions which, even should they still be deemed essential, could not now be granted by the Japanese Government. The proposal to appoint Judges of foreign nativity to the Japanese bench was perhaps the most important of these. This guarantee and the one concerning the elaboration, codification, and promulgation of the laws was originally proposed on behalf of Japan in 1882. They were not agreed to then, but were renewed by the representatives of two of the treaty powers during the conference of 1886, and were provisionally accepted by the representatives of all the powers.

It will thus be seen that they were originally proposed before the Constitution had been framed and at a time when the Japanese Government could have carried them into successful operation. Even after the provisions of the Constitution had been made public and the nature and scope of the spontaneous grants made by the Emperor were known the Japanese Government consented to the renewal of these propositions, on the supposition that the treaties would go into effect before the Constitution, and that consequently guarantees of a merely transitory nature like these might be safely adhered to. That expectation was not realized, however, and now that the Constitution is in successful operation it would be impossible to resuscitate the proposals in question.

The reasons for this conclusion were fully explained by Viscount Aoki, Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1890, when he pointed out the lack of harmony between the proposed guarantees and the principles underlying the new political system; the practical difficulty of reconciling the two, and the inferiority of such guarantees to the other and stronger safeguards which the Japanese Government was prepared to offer. As regarded the appointment of foreign Judges to the Japanese bench, the Viscount declared that any conventional engagement or law which made alienage the chief essential to appointment to offices of trust under the Constitution of the empire was certainly antagonistic to the spirit, if not the letter, of that instrument. And with reference to the stipulation concerning the codification of the laws, he announced it as his opinion that any engagement in reference to future legislation which in any wise hampered or attempted to interfere with the free and independent exercise of the legislative functions of the Government as organized under the Constitution must be regarded, if not as unconstitutional, certainly as impolitic and unwise.

Events since these views were expressed have demonstrated their correctness. They have shown that revision upon a basis of a foreign judiciary and the submission of Japanese law in advance of its enforcement to the examination, if not to the express approval, of foreign Governments is an impossibility. The question has been discussed in all its aspects in the press and by the people, and the weight of public opinion is overwhelmingly hostile to those concessions. With the advent of a constitutional form of government the feeling, which already existed, has grown and strengthened that to accept guarantees of this nature would be to aim a blow at the foundation of the new political system, in the success of which all classes of the Japanese people are deeply interested.

HANDED IN NO INDICTMENTS

BROOKLYN STRIKE MAY HAVE INFLUENCED EXTRAORDINARY GRAND JURY.

To Arrest a Number of the Police at This Time Might Affect the Whole Force—Witnesses Examined.

No indictments were handed to Justice Ingraham by the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday.

Indictments, and a large number of them, have accumulated since the middle of last week, and on Monday the jury had an extra session to complete certain lines of inquiry and hand in indictments. It had been almost decided to notify Justice Ingraham that the jurors wished to communicate with him officially when it was suddenly decided to take no action.

The reason for this decision, it was explained yesterday, was the putting of the off platoons in reserve by Superintendent Byrnes because of the absence of the militia from the city.

The Grand Jurors were convinced that at any time the announcement of the indictment of many members of the force of all ranks and grades would produce a deep impression on the police, and it was considered imprudent, with the police alone guarding the city, to affect the morale of the force by the excitement which would result from compelling a number of its members to secure bail and legal advice.

Were two or three score of officers compelled suddenly to submit to arrest and to rally their friends to secure liberty on bail the city's protectors would, for at least a day, be weakened numerically, and the moral effect of such a happening would, to a degree, be detrimental to their efficiency.

There was not an indication yesterday that the Grand Jury intended to present the indictments that have been found. It adjourned after the morning session until to-day, and it was predicted that if the off platoons were not relieved no indictments would be handed up in the Oyer and Terminer Court before Friday, while, if on that day the trolley strike in Brooklyn had not been settled, the indictments would be held back.

The witnesses who were seen to enter the rooms allotted to the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday were ex-Ward Men Hock and Vail, Sergt. Taylor of the steamboat squad, William Clancy, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association of the Fifth District; Max Hochstein, and several persons implicated as bribe givers by the confession of ex-Ward Man Shalvey.

District Attorney Fellows said yesterday that he had absolutely nothing new to make public. He left the Criminal Courts Building at 4 P. M. with Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, who has represented the people before the Extraordinary Grand Jury, and who has almost single-handed found the witnesses and produced and arranged the testimony that was submitted.

FOUND A BABY IN A SNOWDRIFT

One Sleighing Mishap Resulted in the Rescue of a Victim of Another.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 22.—A baby was found in a snowbank at the side of the road between Elba and Batavia. The circumstances attending the discovery of the child and the manner of its loss are singular.

George Strobel was tipped from his sleigh into a deep snowdrift. His head struck in the snow and his hands, sinking on each side of his head, touched a living object, which, on investigation, proved to be a baby about a year old, well wrapped in warm clothing, and apparently none the worse for having reposed in such a chilly couch.

Strobel took the baby in his sleigh and started for Batavia. He had gone but a short distance when he was overhauled by another sleigh, the occupants of which informed him that their conveyance had been overturned at the same point where Strobel met with his mishap. The occupants, including the baby, were spilled in the drift. Their horse afterward became restive, and carried them some distance before they noticed the absence of the baby.

The Oakwood Station Robbed.

NEW-DORP, S. I., Jan. 22.—The ticket office of the railroad station at Oakwood was broken into during the absence of the agent this afternoon and a quantity of tickets was stolen. The police captured William Zulici, seventeen years old, a Portuguese sailor, with the tickets in his possession. He was committed for trial.

TO REPEAL SUGAR DUTIES

Chairman Wilson Recommends the Passage of the Bill.

TO MAINTAIN OUR HONOR ABROAD

Indian Appropriation Passed—Conference Report on Urgent Deficiency Bill Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the House to-day, on behalf of Chairman Wilson, who was unavoidably absent, Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) presented the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending the passage of the bill to repeal the provision of the tariff law imposing an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound upon sugar imported from a country which pays an export bounty on that article. Mr. Wilson says:

The act of August, 1894, extended this additional or differential duty to all sugars, whether raw or refined, from any country which pays directly or indirectly a bounty on the export. The committee does not believe that it was the intention to give ground for complaint to foreign countries of any violation on our part of long-standing treaty obligations, and least of all, to abrogate such treaties.

Both Germany and Austria-Hungary, however, have protested against this differential duty, holding it to be a violation of the most-favored-nation clauses which for more than sixty years have governed their trade relations with the United States.

Reviewing all the facts in regard to the exclusion of our meat products, in the face of the inspection to which they are subjected, it is almost certain that the action of Germany in this regard is really a retaliation for our discriminating against German beet sugar. The committee therefore believes that if the irritation caused by the alleged violation of one traditional treaty obligation is removed, it will at once open the way for the removal of discrimination and prohibition against the entry of our beef and hog products into Germany and other nations that have followed its lead.

This additional duty on foreign sugar is not needed from the point of view of protection by American refiners and sugar growers. The amount of revenue it might produce is insignificant, and should not be considered in comparison with the threatened loss of foreign markets, while no amount of revenue would compensate for any merited stigma of faithlessness on our part to treaty obligations.

After six days' consideration, Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.,) succeeded to-day in getting the Indian appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895, through the House. A number of changes were made in its text, however, before the Committee of the Whole recommended favorable action, chiefly in the way of dropping suggested changes from the established practice by the Indian Bureau.

Bills were passed in the morning hour authorizing the establishment of a National Military Park at Gettysburg, Penn., and appropriating $75,000 therefor; authorizing the appointment of cadets at the Naval Academy from districts not now represented by residents therein, or by cadets who were residents at the time of their appointment.

The conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill, carrying the appropriation for the collection of the income tax, was agreed to. The House disagreed to the Senate amendments to the Fortifications Appropriation bill and asked a conference thereon. Mr. Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) gave notice that to-morrow he would call up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

A Vote Likely to be Had in the Senate Next Friday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—It now looks as if the vote on the Nicaragua Canal bill would be taken on Friday, according to the agreement entered into yesterday between the friends and enemies of the measure. Mr. Turpie to-day began a long speech in reply to Mr. Morgan's recent remarks, which were based on Mr. Turpie's first speech in opposition to the bill. Mr. Turpie was in one of his most irascible moods, and said some very bitter things about the bill and its chief supporter in the Senate, Mr. Morgan. The latter, however, did not appear to be worried, and it is unlikely that he will have anything more to say on the subject, except, perhaps, to reply to questions which may be asked him in the closing hours of the debate.

Mr. Turpie to-day thrashed a good deal of old straw, not being able to get very far away from his original proposition that the building of the canal under the plan contemplated in the bill would be utterly impossible.

There has been to-day considerable speculation as to the attitude of the Senate toward the measure. Mr. Morgan is positive that there will be a majority of at least fifteen, and possibly more, in favor of the bill. The test will come on the motion to lay on the table the substitute offered by Mr. Turpie, which provides for a new survey and a new estimate of the cost of the propsed canal before any subvention can be authorized.

Although the enemies of the bill have been active, they to-day conceded Mr. Morgan a majority of eight. Sixteen Democrats are regarded as likely to vote in the affirmative, while the number of Republicans on whom Mr. Morgan feels that he cannot rely is small. The men who are supporting Mr. Turpie in his fight against the bill say that, although the bill may pass the Senate, it will surely be beaten in the House; but this view is antagonized by Senators who have kept close watch of the matter.

A SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Investigation Requested of the South Carolina Election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Butler laid before the Senate to-day the petition of Sampson Pope, late candidate for Governor of South Carolina on the Democratic ticket. The petition is in the handwriting of Mr. Pope, is addressed to the Senate, and makes some very plain statements relative to the conduct of the election. It says:

The undersigned respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the State of South Carolina, and that at the election held in that State Nov. 6, 1894, he was a candidate for the office of Governor, and was, as he believes, defrauded at said election to such an extent as to deprive of him of said office; that members of the General Assembly were elected at the same election, who have recently elected B. R. Tillman a United States Senator; that thousands of voters were prevented from casting their ballots at said election by reason of fraud, force, and intimidation; that thousands of ballots were thrown out or destroyed, and in many instances other ballots were substituted for them by managers and other persons; that the Constitution of the United States and of the State of South Carolina and the laws passed pursuant thereto were utterly disregarded; that these frauds were committed under the direction of Benjamin R. Tillman, then Governor of said State, and of the Hon. John L. M. Irby, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who is a member of your honorable body.

Mr. Pope prays that a committee may be appointed to examine into the conduct of the election, with power to send for persons and papers.

LABOR PROBLEM INQUIRIES.

A Report in Favor of a Commission to Recommend Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—T. W. Phillips of the Committee on Labor has prepared a report to accompany the House bill providing for the appointment of a commission to consider and recommend legislation on the labor question. The bill which the report urges is a substitute for House bill No. 7,756, which it slightly amends.

The committee urges numerous reasons for the passage of the bill, among which are included the wide-spread dissatisfaction with laws governing labor, as shown by discontent, strikes, and violence. It urges it also for these reasons:

Because of the growing discontent among farmers, as evidenced by their various organizations, their protests against unequal burdens and taxation; discriminating charges in transportation, and exorbitant charges by middlemen in disposing of their commodities."

Because the business men need and business interests require a just and more satisfactory settlement of differences with those with whom they deal.

It is expected that this commission will be composed of experts, the ablest and best of each class named, bringing into conference representative men of labor, agriculture, and business, whose duties will be to recommend laws looking toward a more just distribution of the burdens and benefits of our self-government.

New conditions confront us on every hand in the massing of labor and capital. The modes of manufacturing, transportation, travel, and intercommunication have all been revolutionized within a generation. Ten thousand men are burning midnight oil inventing labor-saving machines and devices of all kinds, until we have changed the whole order of industrial pursuits, but we have offered no premium for talent or energy in ameliorating the altered conditions of labor, established no commission to bring up our laws to meet these new conditions; hence there is friction, discontent, and violence, destroying peace, property, and life.

Without the farmer the world would be a wilderness, and in our marvelous development the interests of the farmer have not been properly guarded.

The claims of the laborer and the good of society alike are advanced in the committee's advocacy of its bill, which is additionally urged because we declared equal rights, and millions of our citizens are complaining that they have not been protected in them.

The commission proposed is to be nonpartisan, impartial, and designed to meet the wants of all the people, declares the report, and is important because of its inquiry along the entire line of the fundamental principle of guarding the rights of the people. The report concludes:

The difference in climate, the difference between plain and mountain, the difference between North and South, East and West, give rise to great industries in one section that are not well understood in another, all of which should have representative men serve on the commission. Even the number provided for will not represent all, but it is believed that it will have reasonable knowledge of all the great pursuits of our country and will be in full sympathy with all, so as to hear and recommend for the greatest good of the greatest number.

Accompanying the report are letters, favoring the passage of the bill from Laurence E. McGann, Chairman of the Committee on Labor; General Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hayes of the American Federation of Labor, H. C. Demming, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and General Master Workman Sovereign.

HALF A CENTURY OF GOOD WORK

LABORS IN BEHALF OF THE INDIGENT AND THE SICK.

Semi-Centennial Report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The semi-centennial report of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which has just been published, gives a comprehensive statement of the great work accomplished by the association since its organization. The book also contains the annual reports for 1893 and 1894.

The publishing of the report for the year 1893 was delayed until the present time because of the pressure of work caused by the unusual needs among the poor during the Winter of 1893-4.

The dominant idea of the organization, the report states, "is to draw around the indigent, the neglected, and the evil a circle of intelligent sympathy, thought, and resolute will." "Every department does a different work," the report says, "but all unite in a common effort to strengthen that which is weak and uplift that which is fallen."

The report of the Board of Managers gives the history of the association. The first half century of its work began and closed during times of financial depression. The association has expended for the improvement of the condition of the poor since 1843 the sum of $2,238,168.33. It has had six Presidents—James Brown, Howard Potter, Henry E. Pellew, James Gallatin, John Paton, and R. Fulton Cutting, who is still in office.

The association now has six departments, each of which is in charge of a special committee; they are the Departments of Finance, Temporary Relief, Dwellings, Food Supply, Schools and Institutions, and Hygiene.

It has, besides its main offices in the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, offices in Harlem, at 51 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The association has also the People's Bathhouse, at 9 Centre Market Place, and the People's Seaside Home and the Free Home for Crippled Children, at West Coney Island, besides registration, sewing, relief, and sanitary bureaus and cooking and vacation schools.

One of the most important missions of the association has been its work in teaching principles of economy and hygiene to the poor and showing them how best they may help themselves.

The reports for 1893 and 1894 recommend the strongest efforts for the suppression of begging by letter and begging on the street. Each subject is treated in a special article. The association has found that the writers of these letters are not worthy of aid except in rare instances. Indiscriminate almsgiving is called unjust and unmerciful. It encourages the idle life of beggars and tends to increase their number. It also tends to hinder the work of organized charity.

The Department of Dwellings reports that it has plans under consideration for greatly improving the homes of workingmen.

The reports of the other departments of the association contain facts and figures of great interest.

The book also gives several interesting reports on the work provided for the unemployed by the charitable societies and relief committees last Winter.

The association asks the public to lend all possible assistance toward furthering its work.

HER FOURTH MATRIMONIAL VENTURE

A Norwalk Woman Weds at the Age of SeventySeven Years.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Antoinette Craw, widow of Martin S. Craw, aged seventy-seven years, and Harvey I. Brower, aged sixty-seven years, were married by the Rev. Frank E. Robbins last night. This is Mrs. Brower's fourth matrimonial venture. Her maiden name was Foote, and it has been successively changed to Church, Lynes, Craw, and now Brower. She was married to Craw last January, when he was eighty-six years old. Craw died in August last. Brower is said to have been Mrs. Craw's sweetheart in youth.

The German Y. M. C. A. Celebrates.

The fourteenth anniversary of the establishment of the German Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last night at Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Two hundred members were present. A report was read by Secretary F. Roedel, showing the association to be free from debt. An interesting musical programme was rendered, and addresses were made by E. A. G. Intermann, George Hall, and Gustav Schwab.

NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP

William J. Sewell Elected on the First Ballot Taken.

ONLY SIX VOTES GIVEN TO MURPHY

The Bolters of the Republican Caucus Find No Support in the Legislature on the Test Vote.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Both houses of the Legislature balloted for United States Senators this noon, and the result was the election of William J. Sewell, the choice of the Republican caucus last week. In the Senate the ballot stood: William J. Sewell, (Rep.,) 15; Allen L. McDermott, (Dem.,) 5, and Franklin Murphy, (Rep.,) 1.

In the House the ballot stood: Sewell, 49; McDermott, 6, and Murphy, 5.

There were no speeches in the Senate. Mr. Rogers nominated Gen. Sewell, and

William J. Sewell,
Senator-Elect from New-Jersey.

Mr. Daly nominated McDermott. Mr. Bradley of Monmouth cast the vote for Murphy without nominating him. The votes for Murphy in the House were cast by Drake of Hudson, Zabriskie and Voorhees of Bergen, and Eisele and Olcott of Essex.

Storris of Essex nominated Sewell, and Derouse of Camden seconded the nomination, both making speeches laudatory of the candidate. Usher of Hudson, on behalf of the Democrats, nominated McDermott, and Cagney of Hudson seconded the nomination. Murphy's nomination was made in behalf of the Republicans who bolted last week's caucus, and the five votes for Murphy were those of the bolters.

Eisele, in nominating Murphy, said the latter was the only Republican who had the courage to stand for the nomination against Sewell. Murphy, he said, unlike Sewell, was willing to fight the great corporations that controlled the legislation of the country. In bolting the caucus and voting as he did, Eisele added, he was only showing proper respect for the wishes of his constituents. He considered himself still a good Republican. Both houses will meet to-morrow to hear Gen. Sewell's election announced.

NO ELECTION IN WEST VIRGINIA

But Elkins Will Receive a Majority on Joint Ballot To-day.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 22.—There was no election of United States Senator to-day, no one having received a majority of all the votes in the Senate. In that body Elkins received 12 votes. All the Republicans voted, except Senator Graum, who was absent and paired with Senator Finley, (Democrat.) Lockney, the Populist, voted for Wint R. Neal. All the Democrats voted for Johnson N. Camden.

In the lower house all the Republicans voted for Elkins, and all the Democrats for Camden, except Adkins of Wayne, who voted for E. W. Wilson. Porter, the Populist, voted for Wint R. Neal.

The joint ballot will be taken in joint assembly to-morrow, when Elkins will be elected.

Washburn Leads in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 22.—The vote in the House and Senate, taken at noon today, on the Senatorial question, resulted as follows: House—Washburn, 32; Nelson, 45; Comstock, 10; McCleary, 7; Donnelly, 8; McHale, 9; Tawney, 1; Buckham, 1. Senate—Washburn, 22; Nelson, 17; Comstock, 3; McCleary, 1; Donnelly, 5; McHale, 2; Pillsbury, 1; Dickinson, 1; Mitchell, 1—no choice. Another ballot will be taken at noon tomorrow.

Senator Cullom Re-elected.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—Ballots for United States Senator were taken in both houses of the Legislature to-day, resulting in the re-election of Senator Cullom. In the Senate the vote stood: Shelby M. Cullom, 32; Franklin MacVeagh, 12; absentees—Republicans, 1; Democrats, 6. In the House: Cullom, 90; MacVeagh, 60; absentees—Republicans, 2; Democrats, 1.

Baker Elected in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 22.—At noon to-day the two houses of the Kansas Legislature balloted separately for United States Senator, with the following results: House—Lucien Baker, (Rep.,) 91; L. P. King, (Pop.,) 36; E. R. Ridgeley, (Pop.,) 1; John Martin, (Dem.,) 3; George W. Glick, (Dem.,) 1. Senate—Baker, 16; King, 9; Dennison, 3; Dexter, 1; Daniels, 1; Ridgeley, 1; Betkin, 1.

Perkins Sure of Re-election.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 22.—In the Senate to-day, George C. Perkins received 18 votes for United States Senator, and M. H. De Young 4. In the House, Perkins received 42 and De Young 12. Two more ballots were taken in the Senate, and on the third, Perkins received 20 votes, thus insuring his re-election to-morrow.

The Bitter Contest in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 22.—The ninth ballot in the Senatorial contest was taken by the Legislature in joint session to-day, and resulted: Higgins, 10; Addicks, 6; Massey, 3; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 8; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1.

New Senator from Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 22.—At noon to-day the Texas Legislature elected Horace Chilton, (Dem.,) to succeed Richard Coke as United States Senator.

For Robbing a Washington Club.

Philamon Wall Keech was arrested yesterday at 751 Broadway by a Detective Sergeant on a charge of embezzlement preferred by John Snyder of the Army and Navy Club, in Washington, D. C.

The specific charge on which Keech was arrested is the embezzlement of $41. Other charges are said to be pending against him.

He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields and waived examination. He will be sent to Washington for trial.

WILL SENTENCE QUIGLEY TO-DAY

Denied that He Put Money Aside for His Own Use—How He Began Fraudulent Operations.

J. H. Caldwell, attorney for Edwin O. Quigley, the self-confessed bond forger, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday and on his client. It was arranged to have Quigley in court for sentence at the opening of the court this morning.

A report that Quigley had put money aside for his own use was denied by Mr. Caldwell, who said he had lost all he had, not saving enough for ordinary expenses.

There was a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Mercantile National Bank. They decided to write off the $144,000 out of which Quigley swindled the bank, and to count anything that may be recovered by attachment as new gain. A full statement of the bank's condition, as revised by its experience with Quigley, will be issued to stockholders and depositors to-day.

W. A. Madison, City Auditor of Cleveland, called at the bank yesterday. He examined the Quigley bonds purporting to have been issued by his city, and found one in the batch bearing the signature of Robert Blee, which, he thought, would refute the plea made in Quigley's behalf that his offense in using fictitious names on bogus bonds did not constitute forgery. This was a genuine name, and Mr. Madison thought it was a clear case of forgery.

P. J. Goodhardt & Co., brokers, of 24 Broad Street, filed in the Sheriff's office yesterday a claim for a loan to Quigley, on which the firm holds as collateral a railroad reorganization certificate for $12,000, issued by the Central Trust Company. The claim was filed to protect this certificate from attachment by any of Quigley's creditors.

The Birmingham (Conn.) National Bank was one of Quigley's victims. A dispatch from New-Haven yesterday said it held $29,000 of Quigley's collateral. Cashier Clark of the bank declined to state the amount, but said that it was not enough to cripple the bank.

It was reported yesterday that Quigley's fraudulent operations began with forged bonds of Davenport, Iowa. He had been financial agent of that city, and in that capacity he ordered the printing of a batch of bonds that had been authorized. Their design was not satisfactory, and a new batch was ordered. He kept the old ones, which lay in his desk. When he became pressed for money he filled out the ones discarded. The ease with which he obtained a loan on them led him to pursue this method of raising money on other counterfeit municipal securities.

WANT NO HOTEL NEAR THEM

Ex-Mayor Hewitt and Residents of East Twenty-eighth Street Who Oppose a License for Moritz Weil.

At a meeting of the Excise Board yesterday the matter of issuing a license to Moritz Weil, who wishes to open a hotel at 105 East Twenty-eighth Street, came up. Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt entered a protest.

He spoke earnestly against the influence of the hotels in that section of the city, and at the termination of his remarks called to the witness chair a woman with snow white hair.

"This is Mrs. Helen M. Jacobs," he said. "She lives at 126 East Twenty-eighth Street, and I have known her for a long time. I sparked my wife in her presence, to which she can testify if you gentlemen desire."

"Yes, I know all about your courtship, and you were a pretty earnest beau in your younger days, too," retorted Mrs. Jacobs, and everybody in the room laughed.

Mrs. Jacobs said that she was very much afraid that Weil would not conduct such a place as would be of advantage to the neighborhood. She said that she had lived in that vicinity for the last forty years, and was very much interested in having it kept respectable.

A number of other women expressed themselves as fearful of the effect of a hotel such as they thought Weil would keep.

Weil took the stand to make answer to their objections and said: "I intend to run a first-class place." He said that for many years he had been connected with Delmonico's, and had also acted as chef at the Gilsey House, and other high-class hotels.

The Excise Board reserved its decision upon his application.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

New-York.—Albert Perry, Highup; Winter Woodcock, Lamberton; J. McConnell, North Bergen; G. W. Fields, North Clymer; G. S. Thompson, Smithfield; C. E. Lee, West Patterson.
New-Jersey.—F. A. Hobbs, Bridgeborough; J. R. Sickler, Chews.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

PLATT MUST BE WATCHED—He will throttle New-York City unless he is prevented.

AN UPRISING IN HAWAII—Royalists and armed natives beaten after a sharp fight.

TWO NEW CURRENCY BILLS—They embody the ideas of Messrs. Pugh and Sherman.

JUGGLING WITH REFORM—The civil service of New-York as Gov. Morton finds it.

A SUGAR TRUST VICTORY—Important decision in its favor by the Supreme Court.

AN OHIO RIVER BOAT SUNK—Eighteen passengers on the State of Missouri were drowned.

HILL AND QUAY BEATEN—The Urgent Deficiency bill passed with the income-tax provisions.

LEXOW COMMITTEE REPORT—New-York's police described as allies of criminals.

FRANCE'S BRISK RECOVERY—Faure has strong common sense, not scholarship or fine arts.

MORE THAN FORTY KILLED—The explosions at Butte terribly destructive of human life.

QUIGLEY STOLE $144,000—An extensive operator in bonds a self-confessed forger.

MOSBY AND HIS SOLDIERS—Their first reunion since the war.

LIFE OF A FAMOUS WOMAN—Interesting career of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore of Massachusetts.

J. WILKES BOOTH'S DEATH—The story of his capture told by Capt. E. P. Doherty.

LEAD FOR BROOKLYN MOBS—Strike of the surface railroad men a serious peril.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Manurial Value of Foods, by Henry Stewart; Prevalent Diseases of Sheep; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.
Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,260 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.
Single Copies.....3 cents
Per Year.....$1.00

ROBBED GREEN-GOODS MEN

Sheffield Knocked Down One Swindler with a Blackjack.

AND GOT $1,600 IN GENUINE BILLS

But the Jersey City Police Have the Money, and Sheffield May Be Fined $20 for Carrying the Blackjack.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 22.—An intended green-goods victim disappointed one or two swindlers with a blackjack in Taylor's Hotel this morning and stole from them $1,600. His name is John Sheffield. He and the money are now in the hands of the police.

Sheffield, whose home is at Watkins Glen, N. Y., recently went to Manchester, N. Y., to open a restaurant. Shortly afterward he received a circular from a green-goods establishment in New-York. He paid no attention to it, but when he received a second, and then a third circular, he remembered that a friend of his had been duped by these swindlers, and he became fired by a desire to avenge his friend. He answered the third circular and was invited to come to Jersey City.

On his arrival he was met by two men. One was short, thick-set, and dark, the other tall and light. Both were muscular.

They took him to New-York, and stopped in front of a saloon at 87 West Street. He did not like the looks of the place, he says, and he refused to enter. He told his guides, however, that if they would go with him to a hotel that he knew of he was prepared to do business with them. They consented, and he suggested Taylor's Hotel, where had staid once or twice, and the party came back to this city. At Taylor's Hotel, Sheffield asked for a room, and was assigned to No. 70. A few minutes later he was joined by the two men, who showed him three packages of genuine notes. One package contained one-dollar notes, another five-dollar notes, and the third ten-dollar notes, making $1,600 in all.

Sheffield picked up the packages, and was about to pocket them when the short man attacked him with an umbrella. He gave the man a push that sent him reeling to the other side of the room, and then drew a blackjack and knocked the other man down. The fellow fell in a heap in a corner, the blood oozing from a wound in his forehead. Without pausing to ascertain how much the man was hurt, Sheffield ran from the room, dashed down the stairs, and into the street. He still carried the blackjack in his hand.

The men made no effort to pursue him, but the one who was unhurt yelled "Murder!" at the top of his voice. Then he helped his companion to his feet, and together they went down the stairs leading to the barroom. They did not wait to answer the queries of the excited hotel attendants as to the wound on the tall man's head, but slunk out of a side door and hurriedly made their way to the ferry. A boat was just ready to leave, and so they were well on their way to New-York before the hotel people really knew what had happened.

In the meantime, Sheffield stood in Exchange Place, at the upper end of the hotel, brandishing his blackjack and excitedly telling people who stopped to listen to him that he had "done two green-goods men who tried to do him, and got all their money." A bystander who saw that there was blood on the blackjack that Sheffield wielded ran to Hudson Street to look for a policeman. He met a detective, and told him a man had been killed at Taylor's Hotel and that the murderer was standing in front of the hotel at that moment. Sheffield was arrested as he was crossing the street to the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

At Police Headquarters he told who he was and related his story. He said Sheriff Fitzgerald of Watkins Glen would vouch for his character, but he refused to give the name of his friend who had fallen a victim to the wiles of the green-goods men. He was locked up on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. The $1,600 of which he despoiled the despoilers is now in the hands of Chief Murphy. What disposition will be made of it is not known. It does not belong to Sheffield, nor are the men from whom he took it likely to come forward and claim it as stolen property. If they do they will probably be arrested as swindlers. The money will probably be held a reasonable time and then turned over to the Police Mutual Aid Fund by the Commissioners.

The police arrested three men at the ferry this afternoon on suspicion of being implicated in the affair, but Sheffield said none of them was concerned in it, and they were discharged.

Sheffield will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts to-morrow morning. The penalty for the offense with which he is charged is a fine not to exceed $20.

NO MERCY FOR SUCH AS THESE

The President Makes No Allowance for Crimes Against the Ballot Box, and Will Not Pardon Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President has granted a pardon to Winfield S. Truman of the District of Columbia, sentenced to 180 days in jail for assault, and George J. Burkle of Western Tennessee, fined $50 for selling oleomargarine without paying special tax. The sentence of James Whiting of the District of Columbia for 260 days for carrying concealed weapons and assault, has been commuted to six months' actual imprisonment.

Upon the application of Joseph P. Kidd and James Thompson, sentenced to two years and six months each for returning fraudulent votes in the election in Philadelphia, November, 1888, the President indorsed: "Denied. These prisoners were convicted of barefaced and wicked offenses against the election laws. I cannot regard such crimes with the least allowance, and I do not find in this application for their pardon any reason which I think justifies me in interfering with their sentences."

Blaine's Washington Property.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Some weeks ago Mrs. Blaine sold her house in Lafayette Square, adjoining the residence of Senator Cameron on one side and Government property on the other, and that historic house has now been torn down to make way for a theatre. In the Senate to-day Mr. Gray (D

IN TOO CLOSE QUARTERS

New Criminal Courts Building Criticised by the Grand Jury.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S WORK HAMPERED

Presentment Says He Has Not Room Enough—Departments Crowded into the Building—Some Recommendations.

The Grand Jury filed a presentment yesterday afternoon in relation to the new Criminal Courts Building.

The presentment states that the rooms occupied by the District Attorney and his staff of assistants are inadequate. The Grand Jury recommends that the rooms now used by the Department of Street Cleaning be assigned to the District Attorney, and that better accommodations be made for prisoners while in the building.

The presentment sets forth that the building was erected for the use of the criminal courts, the Grand Jury, and the District Attorney, whereas among the departments that use it are the Sanitary Bureau, Bureau of Contagious Diseases, Street-Cleaning Department, Board of Health, Civil Service Board, and Excise Board. The presentment says:

"In the course of the preparation of a case for trial it is very often necessary for the District Attorney, or an assistant, to have in his office a large number of witnesses. The present offices are entirely inadequate for this purpose, and there is no waiting room in which the witnesses may be properly accommodated while waiting to be examined.

"In addition to this, only one witness room is provided for the witnesses summoned before the Grand Jury. As a result of this inadequacy of accommodation female witnesses, often delicate and refined ladies, are compelled to wait in the same room with other witnesses summoned before the Grand Jury, many of whom are necessarily persons in the lowest walks of life.

"The space at present occupied by the Civil Service Board and by the Street-Cleaning Department, or such amount of it as may be necessary, should, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, be assigned to the District Attorney for the purpose of enabling him to extend his present cramped and insufficient quarters. An additional reason for a change in the present location of the Street-Cleaning Department is found in the fact that crowds of the laborers employed by the Street-Cleaning Department constantly block all the avenues of access to the building. The Judges of the courts, the members of the Grand Jury, the officers of the District Attorney's office, and other officers having quarters in the building are compelled to struggle through this throng of laborers in order to reach their offices.

"The quarters provided for prisoners in the building are also entirely insufficient. At present there are no separate accommodations for female prisoners. Also the witnesses confined in the House of Detention are compelled to occupy the same room with the prisoners held under criminal charges. This is in the highest degree improper and unjust. There are no criminal charges against these witnesses, and it is manifestly an outrage to subject them to the present intimate association and contact with criminals.

"Another courtroom for extraordinary Courts of Oyer and Terminer, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, should also be provided. It was originally contemplated that there should be four Courts of General Sessions. Had this purpose been carried out, the fourth courtroom would have given accomodation for extraordinary Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

"As a result of this deficiency, the extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer called for Jan. 21 must of necessity be held in the Court House in the City Hall Park, at a distance of almost half a mile from the District Attorney's office. This state of things will, of course, cause great obstruction and difficulty in conducting the business of the court."

When the foreman of the Grand Jury had made the presentment, Recorder Goff responded that the matters touched upon should be brought to the attention of the Mayor, Sinking Fund Commissioners, and the Department of Public Works.

"It is a strange commentary when a public building in this municipality is not conducted with that care and foresight that is exercised in private enterprises and business generally."

Changes Planned by the Sheriff.

Sheriff Tamsen has announced that he intends to apply to the Legislature for permission to advertise all notices of Sheriff's sales in four instead of two newspapers, as the law requires. He believes that under the present system all classes of citizens do not always see the advertisements as they are now placed. He believes that better results will be obtained with no increase in the advertising.

The Sheriff had a conference with Recorder Goff in the New Criminal Courts Building yesterday in reference to obtaining better safeguards for prisoners in the building while they are awaiting trial, and while being brought from the Tombs to the court. The Sheriff fears there is opportunity for prisoners to escape while going through the corridors.

It is his intention to ask the Board of Etimate for an increased appropriation in order that iron railings may be placed in some of the corridors through which the prisoners have to pass, to better secure their safety.

Francesco II. and Ministers.

An anecdote about the late ex-King of Naples says: "In the last days of his reign, Francesco II. allowed himself to be blindly led by his Ministers, who, secretly on terms with the Liberals, prepared him to leave Naples. A slight suspicion of their fidelity occurred to the King when leaving Naples for Gaeta, and at the station, on taking leave of the Ministers who surrounded him and were wishing him 'a happy return,' Francesco, with his foot on the carriage step, turned to Liborio Romano, then President of the Council, and said to him, in the Neapolitan dialect, half ironically: 'Don Libo, you speak of my returning; rather, pray to San Gennaro that I may not return, for if I do, I will hang you directly.'"

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:18	Sun sets...5:07	Moon sets...6:10	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:42	6:31	11:50	12:14
Governors Island	6:16	7:04	12:11	1:00
Hell Gate	8:09	8:57	1:39	2:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 24.		
Grecian, Glasgow	.....	.....
FRIDAY, JAN. 25.		
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 26.		
Alene, Kingston	.....	.....
Anchoria, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	.....	6:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	.....	5:30 A. M.
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Segurance, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Jan. 23.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Jan. 9; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 12; Armenia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4; Athos, Port au Prince, Jan. 16; Belgenland, Antwerp, Jan. 12; Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 5; Foxford, Gibraltar, Jan. 8; Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Jan. 16; Kansas City, Swansea, Jan. 7; Kronprins Frederich Wilhelm, Naples, Jan. 5; Majestic, Liverpool Jan. 16; Persia, Hamburg, Jan. 14; Salier, Bremen, Jan. 12; Saratoga, Havana, Jan. 19.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.—Lahn, Bremen, Jan. 16; Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.—Greece, London, Jan. 10; Madiana, St. Thomas, Jan. 20.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.—Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 19; La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 19; Niagara, Nassau, Jan. 22.

Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

SS Lisberense, (Br.,) Corson, Manaos Jan. 5, via Barbados, with mds. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool Jan. 11, with mdse. to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M. 21st.

SS Grecian, (Br.,) Nunan, Glasgow Jan. 7, with mdse. to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M. 21st.

SS Advance, Beers, Colon Jan. 14, with mdse. and passenger to Stamford Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Coward, Bahia Dec. 17, via St. Lucia, with mdse. to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. 21st.

SS Seguranca, Hofman, Vera Cruz Jan. 7, via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:02 A. M. 21st.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Brunsma, Rotterdam Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. 21st.

SS Prins Maurits, (Dutch,) Diuf, Paramaribo Dec. 24, via Port au Prince, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Ardenmoor, (Br.,) Davey, Tampico Jan. 4, via Progreso, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Kitty, (Nor.,) Olsen, Matanzas Jan. 17, with sugar to order—vessel to W. W. Hurlbut. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Ardangorm, (Br.,) Clyde, Cienfuegos Jan. 14, with mdse. to Waydell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 21st.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 6 P. M. 21st.

SS Silvia, (Br.,) Clark, St. John's, N. F., via Halifax, N. S., to Bowring and Archibald. (Came through the Sound.)

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 8:30 A. M. 21st.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Cassens, Amsterdam Jan. 5, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Selders, Savanilla Jan. 9, via Kingston, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Colombia, Henderson, Colon Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Brown, Rio de Janeiro Jan. 3, via Pernambuco, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS New-Orleans, Betts, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

Bark Avanti Savola, (Ital.,) Bollorino, Queenstown Dec. 26, in ballast to Gustave Heye.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., NW, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS New-York, for Turk's Island, &c.; Banan, for Gibara, via Perth Amboy; Fulda, for Bremen, via Southompton; James Turple, for Lisbon; Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville; City of Para, for Fernandina; Allianca, for Colon; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Henry L. Gaw, for Baltimore; Chicago City, for Bristol; Tauric, for Liverpool; El Sud, for New-Orleans; Augusta Victoria, for Funchal, &c.; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Columbia, for West Point; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.

Barks Vega, for Bilboa, Spain; Auburndale, for Philadelphia.

Brigs Moss Glen, for St. Kitts; Robert Dillon, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Samoa, (Nor.,) Berntsen, from Padang Nov. 3 for New-York, was spoken Dec. 17 in lat. 35 S, long. 25 W.

Ship Knight of the Garter, (Br.,) Gordon, from New-York Nov. 22, for Brisbane, was spoken Dec. 27 in lat. 12 S, long. 35 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Jan. 25, 1895, lights will be established on the structures recently erected in Tampa, Bay, Fla., as follows: Mullet Key Shoal.—A fixed white-lantern light, (this will be changed to a lens-lantern light early in February,) shown 38 1-3 feet above the water, suspended from a black column on a triangular platform on three black iron-cased piles, in 6 feet of water, on the shoal to the eastward of Mullet Key. Egmont Key Lighthouse, SW by W, 13-16 W; E end Mullet Key, WNW, ⅜ W, nearly 1¼ miles; W end Bush Key, NNW, ¼ W. This light must be left about ¾ mile to northward.

Indian Hill.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, shown 38 1-3 feet above the water, suspended from a red column on a triangular platform on three red iron-cased piles, in 10 feet of water, on the edge of the shoal off Indian Hill, SE side of the bay, and at the intersection of the prolongation of the line marked by Egmont Key Shoal Buoy, No. 1, black can, and Piney Point Buoy, No. 6, red nun, and of the line marked by North Entrance Buoy and Turn Buoy, each a black and white perpendicular striped can. Gladsden Point, NNE, 1-16 E; Egmont Key Lighthouse, SW by W, ⅜ W; Point Pinelos, W. This light must be left about ¾ mile to the southeastward. South Cut.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, shown 38 1-3 feet above the water, suspended from a red column on a triangular platform on three red iron-cased piles, in 15 feet of water, about 750 feet to the eastward of the wooden day beacon marking the E side of the lower entrance to the South Cut into Old Tampa Bay. Gadsden Point, ENE, ¼ E; tangent to shore N of Papys Point, NNW, ¼ W. North Cut.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, shown 38 1-3 feet above the water, suspended from a red column on a triangular platform on three red iron-cased piles, in 15 feet of water, about 300 feet to the eastward of the wooden day beacon marking the E side of the lower entrance to the North Cut into Old Tampa Bay. Outer end of Port Tampa Wharf, N by E, ¼ E; tangent to shore W of Gadsden Point, E, 9-16 S. Long Shoal.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, shown 38 1-3 feet above the water, suspended from a black column on a triangular platform on three black iron-cased piles, in 12 feet of water, on the NE point of a long oyster reef on the W side of Hillsborough Bay. Gadsden Point, S by W; Ballast Point, NW by W, ⅞ W; W end Depot Key, N, ⅝ W. This light marks a change of course toward Ballast Point in going up Hillsborough Bay to Tampa. Middle Ground.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, shown 38 1-3 feet above the water, suspended from a red column on a triangular platform on three red iron-cased piles, in 6 feet of water, on the upper end of the middle ground lying between Depot Key and Ballast Point. Left tangent to Depot Key, NNE, ½ E; right tangent to Depot Key, NE, ½ E; tangent to shore just below Ballast Point, S by W, 5-16 W. Barrel Stake.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, shown 38 1-3 feet above the water, suspended from a black iron column on a triangular platform on three black iron-cased piles, in about 6 feet of water, on the port side of the entrance to the cut leading to Tampa. Left tangent to Depot Key, NE, by E, ⅝ E; right tangent to Depot Key, E, ⅛ N; tangent Ballast Point, S, ⅛ W. After passing this light the cut is marked by clusters of piles. Each of the lights will illuminate the entire horizon. Bearings are magnetic and distances in nautical miles. Heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 120, Nos. 768 to 774, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Seventh Lighthouse District, 1893, Pages 43, 44, and 45.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Portland Hill yesterday.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from New-York Jan. 5 for Dover, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Jan. 12 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New-York Jan. 8 for Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Broomhaugh (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York Jan. 14.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Leenaer, sld. from Antwerp for New-York Jan. 19.

SS Cuñe, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Massasolt, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from New-York Jan. 6, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New-York Jan. 4, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York Jan. 8, arr. at London to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York Jan. 12 for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

Advertising Agencies.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be received at the following agencies at the same price as is charged either in THE TIMES Publication Office, Printing House Square, or at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, No. 1,269 Broadway:

American District Telegraph Offices.

Broadway, No. 120, (in Equitable Building,) corner of Cedar Street.
Broadway, No. 195, near Fulton Street.
Broadway, No. 287, corner of Reade Street.
Broadway, No. 407, near Lispenard Street.
Broadway, No. 599, near Houston Street.
Broadway, No. 854, near Fourteenth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,140, corner of Twenty-sixth St.
Broadway, No. 1,227, corner of Thirtieth Street.
Broome Street, No. 444, near Broadway.
Cotton Exchange, Hanover Square.
Church Street, No. 151, near Chambers Street.
Church Street, No. 255, near Franklin Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 251, near Seventy-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 422, corner of Eighty-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 644, near Ninety-first St.
Eighth Avenue, No. 70, near Thirteenth Street.
Eighth Avenue, No. 985, near Fifty-eighth Street.
Eighth Street, corner of University Place.
Front Street, No. 120, near Wall Street.
Fulton Street, No. 68, corner of Ryder's Alley.
Fourteenth Street, No. 110 West, near Sixth Avenue.
Fourteenth Street, No. 201 East, near Third Avenue.
Fifth Avenue, No. 397, near Thirty-sixth Street.
Fifth Avenue, No. 539, near Forty-fourth Street.
Forty-second Street, in Grand Central Station.
Forty-fifth Street, corner of First Avenue.
Gansevoort Market, Gansevoort Street, corner of West Street.
Grand Street, No. 233, near Bowery.
Greenwich Street, No. 816, near Reade Street.
Manhattan Market, Thirty-fourth Street, corner of Tenth Avenue.
Madison Avenue, No. 763, near Sixty-sixth Street.
Madison Avenue, No. 985, near Seventy-seventh Street.
New Street, No. 9, near Wall Street.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, No. 208 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 134 East, near Lexington Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 264 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Pearl Street, No. 134, near Beaver Street.
Produce Exchange Building, corner of Bowling Green and Beaver Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 666, near Thirty-eighth Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 821, near Forty-seventh Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 990, corenr of Fifty-fifth St.
Third Avenue, No. 344, near Twenty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 844, near Fifty-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,053, near Sixty-third Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,363, near Seventy-eighth St.
Third Avenue, No. 1,616, near Ninety-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 2,097, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Twenty-third Street, No. 8 West, near Fifth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Thirty-fourth Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Wall Street, No. 10, near New Street.
West Street, No. 142, near Barclay Street.
West Street, No. 386, corner of Christopher St.

Other Agencies.

Amsterdam Avenue, No. 95, near Sixty-fourth Street; B. Opp.
Amsterdam Avenue, No. 376, corner Seventy-eighth Street; Wm. H. Smith, Jr.
Amsterdam Avenue, No. 745, near Ninety-sixth Street; I. T. Oxtoby.
Avenue A, No. 52, between Third and Fourth Streets; Edward J. H. Tamsen.
Avenue A, No. 82, near Sixth Street; John Hemrich.
Bleecker Street, No. 325; near Christopher Street; Jewell.
Broadway, No. 874, corner of Eighteenth Street; Frank Seaman.
Broadway, No. 1,242, near Thirty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Broome Street, No. 363, near Mott Street; Mrs. Ann Fields.
Canal Street, No. 17, near Division Street; J. Blumberg.
Columbus Avenue, No. 142, near Sixty-sixth Street; William H. Allen.
Columbus Avenue, No. 469, near Eighty-third Street; Fisher Brothers.
Columbus Avenue, No. 503, near Eighty-fourth Street; D. Murdock.
Columbus Avenue, No. 708, near Ninety-fifth Street; J. S. McGlynn.
Columbus Avenue, No. 852, near One Hundred and Second Street; H. Cohn.
Division Street, No. 157, near Essex Street; J. Blumberg.
Eighth Avenue, No. 254, near Twenty-third Street; L. J. Finch.
Eighth Avenue, No. 387, near Twenty-ninth Street; Sam Levy.
Eighth Avenue, No. 904, near Fifty-fourth Street; E. Liebermann.
Eighth Avenue, No. 1,500, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; A. Bachman.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,318, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Elwell & Hopkins.
Eighty-sixth Street, No. 204 East, near Third Avenue; Francis W. Schilling.
Fourteenth Street, No. 20 West, near Fifth Avenue; James A. McGinniss.
Fourteenth Street, No. 92 East, near Fourth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 101 West, near Sixth Avenue; Weinberg.
Forty-second Street, No. 106 West, near Sixth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 257 West, near Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Heckmann.
Forty-seventh Street, No. 159 East, corner of Third Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-eighth Street, No. 203 East, near Third Avenue; L. A. Reynold.
Fifty-fourth Street, No. 154 East, near Third Avenue; D. J. Sullivan.
First Avenue, No. 1,708, near Eighty-ninth Street; L. J. Finch.
Fourth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street; P. Gotthelf.
Ninth Avenue, No. 651, near Forty-sixth Street; Empire Advertising Agency.
Ninth Avenue, No. 856, near Fifty-sixth Street; J. F. Gleason.
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, No. 244 West, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; R. A. Carrington.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue; John Walch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 156 East, between Lexington and Third Avenues; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 243 West, near Eighth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, corner of Eighth Avenue; Samuel H. Baker.
Second Avenue, No. 788, near forty-second Street; B. Laguna.
Second Avenue, No. 1,157, near Sixty-first Street; J. Boland.
Second Avenue, No. 1,444, near Seventy-fifth Street; Wimmer.
Second Avenue, No. 1,318, near Sixty-ninth Street; C. Pontai.
Second Avenue, No. 1,519, corner of Seventy-ninth Street; George Deffaa.
Second Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-sixth Street; C. F. Nagel.
Sixth Avenue, No. 152, near Eleventh Street; W. H. Fordham.
Seventh Avenue, No. 2,171, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Calahan.
Sixteenth Street, No. 548 East, near Third Avenue; Charles W. Boyd.
Third Avenue, No. 177, near Sixteenth Street; E. W. Barrow.
Third Avenue, No. 329, near Twenty-fourth Street; M. Nussbaum.
Third Avenue, No. 554, near Thirty-seventh Street; Armstrong & Co.
Third Avenue, No. 650, near Forty-second Street; Murray Hill Advertising Agency.
Third Avenue, No. 850, near Fifty-second Street; R. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 957, near Fifty-eighth Street; S. Getsler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,026, near Sixty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Third Avenue, No. 1,096, near Sixty-fifth Street; F. J. Rahsskopff.
Third Avenue, No. 1,152, near Sixty-seventh Street; F. Hausler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,338, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets; Charles Apt.
Third Avenue, No. 1,504, near Eighty-fifth Street; E. Liebermann.
Third Avenue, No. 1,563, near Eighty-eighth Street; Emanuel Ganz.
Third Avenue, No. 1,921, near One Hundred and Sixth Street; C. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 2,110, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; J. A. Hagmayer.
Third Avenue, No. 2,662, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street; A. Ragette.
Twenty-third Street, No. 162 East, corner of Third Avenue; C. O. Olsen.
Varick Street, No. 198, near Houston Street; John Hue.

Agencies in Brooklyn.

Atlantic Avenue, No. 110, corner of Henry Street; F. A. Thordale.
Broadway, No. 153; Hayden.
Broadway, No. 376, near Keap Street; Lewis & Co.
Bedford Avenue, Nos. 1,258 and 1,260, near Fulton Street; R. C. Talbot.
Court Street, No. 63, near Livingston Street; Edward B. Marryatt.
Ewen Street, No. 194, near Ten Eyck Street; Henry Schultz.
Fifth Avenue, No. 240; William Pett.
Fulton Street, corner of Grand Avenue; James Burns.
Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue; E. Burke.
Fulton Street, No. 166, near Cranberry Street; Williams Brothers.
Flatbush Avenue, No. 269, near St. Mark's Avenue; Mrs. J. R. Suter.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,056, corner of Broadway; John B. Reitz.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,278; George H. Miller.
Greenpoint Avenue, No. 81, near Franklin; D. B. Treadwell.
Johnson and Washington Streets, and Court, corner of Joralemon Street; J. E. Orr.
Montague Street, corner of Hicks Street; M. Hennessy.

Long Island Agencies.

JAMAICA—David L. Hardenbrook.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Borden Avenue, No. 5; John W. Davren.
PATCHOGUE—James Canfield.

East Orange, N. J.

Main Street, No. 549, opposite Washington; William H. Allen.

Orange, N. J.

Cone St. R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Brick Church, N. J.

Brick Church R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Agency at Newark, N. J.

Market Street, No. 180, near Broad; Edmond H. Hoffman, Postal Telegraph Office.

Agencies at Hoboken, N. J.

Joseph Lowenberg, First National Bank Building, basement.
Washington Street, No. 203; Reed & Brother.
Washington Street, No. 215; J. Lichtenstein.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or as chambermaid and assist with fine washing; first-class city reference. Apply, Wednesday, at 244 West 20th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class French girl as chambermaid or maid for young ladies; do plain sewing; willing and obliging; first-class city references. J. N., 457 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 19th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands maid's work; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By German Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing; private family. 292 1st Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, waitress, or to take care of children; personal reference. 226 East 59th St.; Clark's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid in a private family; best city references. 304½ East 38th St., Gustafson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Irish girl; last employer can be seen. Call; from 10 to 2 o'clock, at 141 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 120 East 53d St., P. Murphy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; good city reference. 405 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city references. 801 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, willing young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 140 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do laundry work or waiting. 167 East 112th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Quinn, 244 East 30th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference; in small private family. 249 East 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or assist with children. Competent, 203 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young Englishwoman; no waiting. 440 West 58th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Professed, by expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. Maggie, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish woman; excellent cook; arranges dinners and luncheons in style; understands both fine and plain cooking thoroughly; unexceptionable references. Helen, Times Agency, 102 East 23d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; best city references. 824 3d Av., top floor; front; no cards.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as cook; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking; last employer can be seen; wages, $35; no cards. G. L., 150 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and to do plain washing; best city and personal references. Call, Monday, 432 West 52d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; city references. Call, two days, G. L., 320 West 40th St., third floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class French cook; wife as assistant in kitchen or as first-class laundress; the best city reference. Call, for one week, 1,307 Lexington Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young German girl as good cook and laundress; would do housework; has friend waitress and chambermaid; no objection to country. 217 East 59th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city or country; wages, $25 to $30. 313 East 56th St., care Mrs. Sheen.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place an excellent cook whom she can highly recommend in every way. Call, from 10 to 12, at 106 5th Av., present employer's.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 129 West 23d St., top floor, back.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to do plain washing; best city references. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; all branches of English and French cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; do plain washing and ironing in small private family; four years' personal references. 173 East 77th St., Harmon's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman to go out by the day, week, or month cooking; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. 235 East 26th St., Owen's bell.

COOK.—By first-class young woman; private family; all kinds soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, pastry, jellies, creams; best city reference. F., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds family cooking; long and satisfactory reference. 983 6th Av., near 56th St., in laundry.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands her business in all branches; city or country; very best reference. 219 West 32d St., rear.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; speaks English; with or without kitchenmaid; competent in all their duties; wages, $35. E., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By woman in a private family; understands good family cooking; assist with washing; good city reference. M. L., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds family cooking; best city reference from her last two places; wages, $25. 407 West 54th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman in a private family; best city reference. 310 West 49th St., janitor's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young girl as cook and laundress; good references. Immediate, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as competent cook in a private family; city references. W. W., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and to assist with washing, or cook and washing; in a small family; good reference. 226 7th Av.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; four years in last place. 173 East 77th St., near 3d Av.; ring Harmon's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $25; best city reference. J. L., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; has city reference; wages, $25. 201 East 42d St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 219 West 16th St.; ring Rock's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference. 258 West 29th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; has good of reference. 200 West 25th St.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—First-class; work by day or week; reference; last employer can be seen. F. Stubbs, 159 East 30th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands housekeeping in all its branches; first-class city reference. C, S. Box 399 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By cook and baker in private family; best city references. 544 West 44th St., basement.

COOK.—By respectable young woman; good cook and assist with washing and ironing in small private family; city reference. 328 East 41st St.

COOK.—By young girl; excellent cook; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 256 West 15th St., tailor's store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook; laundress; personal city reference. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; boarding house preferred. 145 West 51st St. Cahill.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron. 305 East 24th St., first floor.

COOK.—By young Frenchwoman; will be disengaged last of the week. H. L., 254 8th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; with best references. 882 8th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By experienced cook from present employer's. 715 Park Av.

COOK.—By competent English cook in a private family. 50 Washington Court, University Place.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By respectable colored woman. 154 Sullivan St., front house. M. T.

COOK.—By excellent cook, with best city references; no washing. 152 East 53d St., first floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress, house or office cleaning; go out by the day; good references. L. Y., 205 West 47th St., O'Kane's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; is disengaged the first two days in the week; good reference. A. C., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to do anything; day or week; several years' reference. 239 West 33d St., rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day; first-class laundress. 324 East 59th St., top floor, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker for children by the day or week; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and making children's dresses and boy's kilt suits; infant's fine work a specialty; willing to leave town; city reference. S. M. O., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, cutter, and fitter; wishes more customers; go out by day, or at home; reasonable; two days. A. L., 974 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; understands all kinds of sewing. Dressmaker, Box 20, 650 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Going out of business; a first-class cutter, fitter, and trimmer; street and evening gowns the very latest; wishes a few more engagements by the day; best of city reference. M. D., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By highly-educated, competent North German; teaches and takes entire charge of children; American family; very best reference. S. M., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisian governess or companion to a lady; speaks English; good references. C. B., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS to GROWING CHILDREN.—By a refined Englishwoman; speaks French fluently; excellent seamstress and dressmaker

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Prices Again Lower with a Fair Speculation.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Easier—Provisions Steadier—Cotton Active, but Lower, and Coffee Lower.

The bears appeared to have again obtained control of the grain markets, and forced prices down through free realizing here and at the West, with foreign houses taking advantage of the low prices to purchase for shipment abroad, the latter being the only redeeming feature to the trading, as their purchases were quite liberal of spot stuff, and brought about a slight reaction. Provisions were doing better, owing to the light receipts of swine. Cotton was more active, but prices were lower. Coffee failed to hold the early advance, as local traders were free sellers.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	58⅝@	09
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	48⅝@	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	33 @	33½
Flour, straight Spring	$3.20 @	$3.40
Flour, straight Winter	2.65 @	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.25 @	12.75
Lard, Western steam	6.90 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	11.25
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	23
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10⅝@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.85 @	..
Lead	3.12½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅝@⅞c on continued free liquidation, easier cables, and the weakness at the West with the trading fairly active and chiefly scalping and switching. Foreign houses bought rather freely at the decline, and caused a slight reaction, of ⅛@¼c, with the close steady at ⅜@⅝c loss for the day. Spot was more active on export account, with prices ½c lower, closing steady. Sales 354,000 bushels, all for shipment, including 144,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at ⅝@½c under May, free on board, in store; 48,000 bushels do at ⅜c over May, free on board, afloat; 42,000 bushels choice red Winter at 84c delivered, and 120,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 9¼@9¾c over May, free on board, afloat.....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅜c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 69¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63⅜c....Clearances hence, 93,100 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 165,367 bushels; from Pacific ports, none; at Atlantic ports, 60,750 bushels; in the interior, 192,952 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active and ⅛@⅜c lower on free receipts, local realizing, and following wheat and the West, with the close steady. Spot was in good export demand, with prices easier. Sales, 118,000 bushels, including 96,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called) for export at 49¼@ 49⅝c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 50⅜c, delivered, and 17,000 bushels steamer mixed at 47¼@47½c, elevator. Receipts, 1,604,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 18,849 bushels; in the interior, 284,374 bushels....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 3,200 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were steady and less active, with the trading chiefly on local account and in a switching way. Spot were in moderate jobbing demand at easier prices. ....Sales, 35,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36@36¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 33 @33½c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 32¼c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 34c; track mixed, 34@34½c; track white, 36@40c for 18,000 bushels....Receipts, 83,000 bushels; exports, 256 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January		@..	58⅞
February	120,000	58⅜@59⅛	59
March	190,000	59⅛@60¼	59⅝
May	4,425,000	60 @60¾	60¼
June	10,000	60⅜@60½	60½
July	1,025,000	60¾@61¼	60⅞
August	500,000	60¾@61	60⅝
Total	6,270,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January		@..	48¾
February	15,000	49⅛@49¼	49⅛
May	520,000	49⅛@49⅝	49¼
July	15,000	49¼@49⅝	49½
Total	550,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January		@..	32¾
February	25,000	32⅞@33⅛	33
March-May	10,000	33⅜@..	33⅜
No. 2 white—			
January	50,000	33⅛@33¼	33¼
February		@..	35⅜
March		@..	35¾
Total	85,000		

FLOUR—The break in wheat has caused a halt in the transactions, as buyers are looking for concessions, which millers refuse to grant, but prices may be called weak, though not quotably lower; sales, 4,800 bbls in car lots....Arrivals 8,450 bbls and 15,430 sacks; exports, 2,127 bbls and 13,516 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 33,885 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@....	Nominal
Supers	@....	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.20@ 2.25
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.30@ 2.40
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.65@ 2.85
Winter wheat sts	@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.30
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@....	@ 3.25
City No. 2	@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@....	@ 2.30
City fine	@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@....
Supers	Nom'l	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nom'l	2.25@....
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady; sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy at $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.75 on spot and $1.70 to arrive; 53@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $2.20; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, 90@ 93c for Western and 93@96c for city; yellow, $1.10@$1.12; white, $1.13@$1.14.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@ 52c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 56@57c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@66c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 65 @67c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull and unchanged. Quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@80c; middlings, 85@95c; Western, 82½@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c. Oilmeal, $23@23.50 per ton in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There continues a quiet market for clover, with prices unsettled and favoring buyers. For No. 1, 9¾c is asked, while for fancy 10c is held. Timothy, $5.75@$6, nominal, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is considerable crude oil, in bulk, on offer from the South. From some points 20c is asked, while from others and in a general way 19c is quoted held. At the same time nearly all of the offerings come with the request to submit bids. The market is in that shape here where it is almost impossible to sell even limited quantities. The depressed state of general business is scaring buyers off, and if they want oil at all they show no desire to go beyond satisfying for prompt rise, with the feeling against carrying accumulations. The exporters still hold off, and there is nothing as yet in the compound lard trade to give the least encouragement. Crude, prime, in barrels, could be bought at 23c, With for choice 23½c asked. Yellow, prime, is offered at 28c, with 27½c bid; do, choice, is nominally 28@28½c. Off grade yellow is at 27c, while red is hardly better than 26c. Sales are 150 bbls off-grade yellow at 27c. COCOANUT OIL—Ceylon is quiet at 5.12½ @5.20c. Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in light demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a slow inquiry, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57 @60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull and unsettled; sales at 53@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—Oil opened and lowest, 97c; highest, 99¼c; closed, 99¼c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was a little stronger, and a slight advance, or 2 to 5 points, was made all around on pork, lard, and ribs. The strength came from smaller receipts of hogs rather than from outside manipulation. There was less done here for export, while the local trading was small. There continues weakness, as an exception, on city meats, which are in full supply and freely offered. The West had a better distributing and export business.

LARD—Western steam is about 5 points better, and closed steady on small receipts of hogs. Demands were light from shippers, and somewhat unimportant from refiners. Sales of 150 tcs cash, late Monday, at 6.85c, and 250 tcs yesterday at 6.90c, closing at 6.90c. City steam is steady, generally at 6.25c, and occasionally at 6.37½c; sales of 75 tcs. Options—No sales; January closed at 6.92c, nominal, and May at 7.10c, nominal. Refined is in light demand; sales of 500 tcs for Continent, on private terms; quoted at 7.40c, and South American at 7.65c. Compound is quiet; quoted at 5.25@5.37½c. The West is 2@3 points better; January closed at 6.55c. May was at 6.72@6.75c, closing at 6.72c.

PORK—The exporters were moderate buyers at rather easy prices, taking up 250 bbls. The West was up 7 points, but closed at an advance of only 2 points. January closed at $10.87; May was at $11.10@$11.17, closing at $11.12. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.25@$12.75; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON was stronger and in freer demand. Short ribs at the West were at 5.55@ 5.57c for January, closing at 5.55c, and 5.70 @5.72c for May, closing at 5.70c asked. Short clear here was dull and nominal, with 6.12½c quoted, and 6.20c for Government.

BEEF—Trading from shippers is small, although prices for the grades they take up are easy, and from the home trade is very moderate. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13@$14.75; family, $9.75@$11.25; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $15@$16; do, low grades, $12@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$9.50.

BEEF HAMS—Have very little demand, while prices are unsettled and easy; $16 at the West and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—City meats are more freely offered, at easy prices for bellies; sales are 8,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 5¾c, and 12,000 lb do, 12 lb average, at 5¾c; also, sales of 500 pickled shoulders at 4¾c. City pickled hams, 8@8½c; do shoulders, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾c, nominal; 12-lb do, 5¾c, nominal; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 7¾@7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾@7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¼c; green shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at trifle easier prices. Receipts at the West, 51,817 head, against 50,637 head same time last year. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; $3.70@$4.45; left over, 16,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,107 head; steady; $3.50@$4.20. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,718 head; lower; $3.70@$4.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; $4@ $4.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady; $3.80@$4.25. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady to easy; $3...@$4.15. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.30. Quotations here are 5¼c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5⅝@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The demand has become slack, with the few bids of easier prices. For city, 4¼c is the top bid, and 4¼c is asked. For country, 4¼@4¾c quoted. Sales are limited to small lots of the country. For Australian, 4½@4¾c are nominal figures, with to 4¾c asked for some lots.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is slow and nominal, with 8⅛@8¼c quoted. Oleostearine is neglected, with bidding not better than 6¾c, and 6¾c asked. At Chicago, 6½c is bid and 7c asked.

COTTON.

Contracts were very quiet until near the close, when local holders became free sellers, and prices went off 2@4 points, and closed steady, with a fair business. Liverpool closed quiet at 1@1⅛ points decline, and the poor receipts continued heavy. Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline. Sales, 70 bales, to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5 15-16
Middling upland	5 11-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.45@5.46	5.49	5.44	3,800
February	5.44@5.45	5.47	5.43	5,200
March	5.47@5.50	5.53	5.48	27,600
April	5.52@5.53	5.55	5.51	6,200
May	5.56@5.57	5.60	5.55	53,300
June	5.58@5.59	5.64	5.59	11,900
July	5.63@5.64	5.68	5.64	3,100
August	5.68@	5.71	5.67	10,800
September	5.71@5.73	5.75	5.75	400
October	5.76@5.78	5.80	5.76	3,200
November	@	..	..	..
December	@	5.91	5.91	100
Total				125,600

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1895.

	S.	S & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8780	14024	4069	..	..	..
N. Orleans	11435	12546	15901	..	..	..
Mobile	243	3366	3652	..	..	..
Savannah	3286	3703	4840	..	..	..
Charleston	1132	2787	1132	..	..	..
Wilmington	..	1568	522	..	..	..
Norfolk	1557	2370	1062	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	1014	1288	2689	..	..	..
Boston	100	112	261	..	..	..
Philadelphia	220	116	414	..	..	..
W. Point	335	796	960	..	..	..
N'port N's	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	28102	42676	35512	..	..	..
This day last week	25231	53458	30136	25621	37996	30195
This day last year	26446	28214	32657	24717	21115	17362

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 2,854 bbls; peas, 8,802 bushels. Exports: Beans, 405 pks; peas, 1,149 bbls. There has been steady improvement in all kinds of domestic white beans. Exporters have drawn but few orders, and the demand from home sources is only fair, but reserved offerings have permitted the advance quoted. Choice marrow have sold up to $2.35@$2.40, outside figure obtained this afternoon on some jobbing business. Considerable stock has been withdrawn from the market under high limits, and much of the present firmness is due to the fact. There is, however, a feeling that the remaining supplies of beans in this country are short of the requirements of the trade, and stock can be brought from Europe only at higher prices. Medium climbed up quickly to $1.85, but are a little quiet at that at the moment. Peas have worked up to the price of medium, white kidney to-day selling at $1.85. Choice white kidney scarce, and firm; very little doing in red kidney, but holders are disposed to keep prices about steady. California Lima slow. Foreign beans have sold very well and are considerably higher. Green peas rather dull and easier. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushels, $2.35@$2.40; do, medium, $1.85; do, peas, $1.82½@$1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.90@ $1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, Lima, California, $2.80@ $2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.55@$1.70; do, foreign medium, $1.50@$1.70; green peas, bbls, $1.07½; do, bags, $1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10@$1.12½.

BUTTER—The market is lower and unsettled, with liberal supplies and no improvement in the demand, despite the concessions.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	21 @
Creamery, seconds to firsts	19 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	19 @20
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	15 @17
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18 @..
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	12 @14
Dairy, firkins, extra	17 @17½
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	22 @..
Creamery, firsts	20 @21
Creamery, seconds	17 @19
Creamery, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, June, extras	20 @..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15 @18
Imitation, creamery, firsts	15 @17
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13 @..
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	10 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14 @15
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @12½
Factory, seconds	10 @11
Factory, thirds	8½@ 9½
Rolls, choice	14 @15
Rolls, poor to fair	10 @14

CHEESE—Trading is a little more free, but sellers are meeting buyers promptly at the prices quoted.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@10½
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6¼
State, part skims, common	3½@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2 @ 2¼

EGGS—Mild weather and a very light inquiry gives an easier market.

State and Pennsylvania	22½@23
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	21 @21½
Southern, fresh-gathered	20½@21½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	17½@18
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch.	17 @17½
Western, early-packed, fair to good	16 @16½
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$2 @$3.75
Limed	14 @15

FRUITS—Dried—Receipts for week, 4,520 pks; exports, 6,385 pks. Possibly there is a little firmer holding of evaporated apples as a result of recent speculative buying in the country, but sellers have not been able to advance the price much, if any. If shippers want the stock, and will pay more for it, the future of the market is assured; otherwise, the conditions are against anything like a boom. Home trade is still very light. Buyers are found for the few sun-dried apples received at full late prices. Chops have advanced under an export demand. Cores and skins not moving to any extent. Raspberries steady but quiet. Cherries, plums, and blackberries are dull and weak. California fruits working out fairly in a jobbing way, but there are no buyers for round lots. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7½@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6½@7¼c; do, common to good, 5@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 6¼@ 6c; chops, 2@2¾c; cores and skins, 1½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; do, sun-dried, 16c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5¾@6c; blackberries, 5½@5¾c; apricots, 7@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 7@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 4@10c.

FRUITS—Fresh—Receipts of apples for week, 5,822 bbls. Under light receipts and an outlet for stock at interior points in other directions, we have had a firm and hardening market, prices for top qualities showing some advance. Grapes in light supply and very dull. Cranberries have a light movement at firm prices. Most of the Florida oranges arriving are frosted and poor, and pressed for sale without much regard to price. A few fancy unfrozen are held firmly, but have very little demand, and selling values are almost nominal. We quote: Apples, greenings, per barrel, $3@$4; do, Baldwin, $2.50@$4; do, Spy, $2@$3.50. Grapes, Catawba, per small basket, 10@ 16c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per barrel, $11@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3@$3.75. Oranges, Florida, per box, 50c@$3.50; grape fruit, 50c@$5; tangerines, 50c@$4; mandarins, 50c@$3.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes about steady. Continued moderate receipts of other vegetables, and choice held firmly.

Cauliflower, fancy, per bbl	$4.00@$6.00
Cauliflower, poor to fair	1.25@ 3.00
Cabbage, per 100	2.50@ 6.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 6.50
Onion, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.37
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@ 1.87
Spinach, per bbl	1.00@ 2.00
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 70
Kale, per bbl	50@ 75

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.12@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 2.12
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.25@ 1.75
Scotch	2.00@ 2.10
Bermuda, prime	7.00@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50@ 4.50
English, per 168-lb sack	2.00@ 2.10

COFFEE.

Contracts opened at a slight advance on foreign buying, but later reacted through local realizing and lower cables, with the close steady at 5@15 points decline, on moderate trade. Havre was weak, and unchanged to ¼f down, and Hamburg quiet at unchanged prices to ¼ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales: 500 bags Nos. 7 and 8 at 15¾c, and 700 bags washed Port Cabello on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—January, 250 bags at 14.45; May, 250 bags at 14.20c and 500 bags at 14.25c; July, 1,000 bags at 14.30; September, 1,000 bags at 14.35c; total, 3,000 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 1,000 bags at 14.35c; February, 250 bags at 14.25c; March, 250 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.25c, 750 bags at 14.20c, and 4,000 bags at 14.15c; April, 500 bags at 14.05c; May, 750 bags at 14.25c, 1,750 bags at 14.10c, and 250 bags at 14.05c; July, 500 bags at 14.10c; September, 500 bags at 14.35c, 250 bags at 14.20c, 500 bags at 14.15c, and 1,000 bags at 14.20c; October, 500 bags at 14.40c; total, 13,000 bags. Total for day, 16,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last year.
January	14.20@14.35	16.90@16.95
February	14.20@14.25	16.35@16.40
March	14.10@14.15	16.10@16.15
April	14.05@14.10	15.80@15.85
May	14.05@14.10	15.70@15.75
June	14.10@14.15	15.50@15.60
July	14.10@14.15	15.25@15.30
August	14.10@14.20	15.00@15.10
September	14.15@14.20	14.90@14.95
October	14.20@14.30	....@....
November	14.20@14.30	....@....
December	14.20@14.30	....@....

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	25,206
Arrivals—Steamer Cearense (Cears)	400
	259,606
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	11,020
Total stock in New-York to-day	248,586
Total stock in Baltimore	11,118
Arrivals	....
	11,118
Deliveries yesterday	227—10,891
Total stock in New-Orleans	19,236
Arrivals	....
	19,236
Deliveries yesterday	997—18,239
Total stock in other ports	....
	29,130
Total stock in United States	277,716
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 21	124,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 21	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 21	106,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	6,000
	269,000
Total	546,716
Same time 1894	517,613

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6.. 50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8.. 50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9.. 90 below No. 7
No. 5.. 75 above No. 7	No. 10.. .. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6.. 75 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	23 @24	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, Int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18½@19¼
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¼
Mocha	26¼@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18¼@20½
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19¾	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20¼	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19¼	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19¼
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19¼@20¾
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Guatemala and Coban	19¼@22¼	Central American—	
Nicaragua	18¼@19¼	Costa Rica	17½@21
Jamaica	17 @21	San Salvador	19 @19½
		Do. washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades are scarce and wanted, while other kinds are in full supply, with prices steady.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@15	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	32@33
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	29@35

RICE—Demand is very good and full prices rule for fair stock.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3⅝@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4⅛@4⅜	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4⅜@4⅝	Rice flour	2⅛@2⅜
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Choice	5⅝@5¾	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6⅝		
Patna	5¾@6¼		

SUGAR—Raw was neglected, but prices remain unchanged. Refined were in limited demand at steady prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅝c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅜
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼
Granulated	3	13-16@4¼
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼
Granulated	3	13-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3	13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3¾
Columbia A	3	9-16@3⅝
Windsor A	3	9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3¾
Empire A	3½	@3 11-16
No. 6	3¾	@3 13-16
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3¼	@3 7-16
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛	@3 5-16
No. 11	3	1-16@3¼
No. 12	2	15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@..
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@...

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $5.70@$6 per 1,000; Jerseys, $5.25@$5.50; Long Island, $5.25; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22 @$23; Trenton front, $20@$21....Rosendale cement is worth 90c@$1.05 per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.60@$1.85; German Portland, $2@$2.50.... Rockland common lime is worth 85@90c per bbl, and do, finishing, 95c@$1; State common lime, 80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@ $1.10....Laths are worth $2@$2.10 per 1,000. ....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 16@18c.

GAME—Receipts have been moderate and prices fairly firm on desirable lots of all kinds. We quote: Quail, per dozen, $1.50@ $2. English snipe, Southern, fresh, $2. Partridges, per pair, 50@85c. Grouse, 80c@ $1.25. Wild ducks, canvas, $1.50@$3; do, redhead, 50c@$1.50; do, mallard, 40@80c; teal, blue wing, 30@40c; do, common, 20 @25c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have been light, but the market has been dull and prices are no more than steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c. Clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 35@40c.

HOPS—The inquiry is slow, but prices do no show any material change from steadiness.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10½@11
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8 @ 9½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices of Stocks Still Declining, but Business Dull.

THE COALERS LEAD THE DEPRESSION

Reading Makes a New Low Record—The Grangers Also Heavy—Industrials Without Feature—The Pooling Bill.

The stock market was again thoroughly professional in character yesterday. The opening was quiet and fairly steady, although London was disposed to sell its specialties. Early in the session, however, weakness developed and continued until about noon, when, on the news that the Pooling bill had been reported to the Senate without amendment, traders began covering, and for a time there was a lively rally. Later in the afternoon there was another raid, and prices receded easily. The close was not strong.

Trading was fairly well distributed, but the principal activity was in the coalers and the Grangers. Reading declined to 10¼, the lowest price in its history, but closed at 11, a net loss of a point. Long stock was undoubtedly sold. There are threats of immediate foreclosure proceedings, and if they are carried out it is a pretty sure thing that the stock will be assessed out of existence. Jersey Central was also pressed for sale both by the bears and the actual owners of the stock. The figures given out by the company show that the dividend has not been earned, and as the outlook for an adjustment of the coal trade difficulties is not encouraging, the future is not overpromising. The Grangers were inclined to heaviness, the argument against them being the poor earnings of the companies. A leading bear operator was credited with liberal selling of Northwestern. The general list was without special feature.

The industrial stocks were unusually quiet. Sugar closed unchanged, at 89½, having moved between 89⅜ and 90¼. Chicago Gas was exceptionally firm, in the belief that the differences between the contending factions for the control will be compromised. The trading in other members of the group was extremely dull.

The fact that the Pooling bill was reported to the Senate without amendment was regarded as a good indication that it will become a law at this session, and considerable comfort was derived from the belief. The Omaha Company declared its usual semi-annual dividend on its preferred stock. Gold to the amount of $1,500,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury, presumably for shipment, although some of it may not be sent until Saturday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was light. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $94,509,488, and balances $6,396,051. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $845,989.

In London call money was ¾ per cent., short bills 9-16 per cent., and three months' bills ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95 9-16 and 96 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125@100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½; telegraphic, 20. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—par bid and 25c premium asked. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅛@60½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 50¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27¼d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $11,942,436, and the imports for the same period $275,318. The net exports, therefore, have been $11,667,118.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was slightly more active, but prices were weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

National Starch 1st..... 1½
New-York, Lackawanna & Western 1st..... 1½
P., C., C. & St. Louis 4½s, A..... 1

DECLINED.

Colorado Midland cn. 4s..... 2
Green Bay inc..... 2
Kanawha & Michigan 4s..... 2¾
L., Ry. & St. Louis gold 5s..... 2
Manhattan 4s..... 2
Northern Pacific & Mon. 1st s..... 1
Ohio Southern gen..... 1½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r..... 3
Reading 2d pf. inc..... 1¼
Reading 3d pf. inc..... 1¼
Reading gen. 4s..... 1½
St. Louis Southwestern 1st..... 1½
St. Paul 1st, C. P. W. 5s..... 1
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf 1st..... 1½
United States Cordage 1st..... 1⅞
Government bonds were quiet. The 4s, coupon, declined ½. The sales on call were $30,000 5s, coupon, at 116¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r		
4s, r	97	
4s, c	113⅜	113⅝
5s, r	113½	113⅝
5s, c	115⅜	115⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	116½	116⅞
Currency 6s, 1896	100	
Currency 6s, 1897	102½	
Currency 6s, 1898	108	
Currency 6s, 1899	111	

In State securities, $4,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 84½, $1,000 do, small issue, at 79½, and $60,000 Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 9⅝@10.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Lake Shore, ½, to 141½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 55; Reading, ¼, to 6¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 67⅛; Atchison, ⅛, to 4½; Erie, ⅛, to 10⅛; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 57⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 17⅜; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 90¼, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14. Advanced—Union Pacific, ⅜, to 9⅝. Wabash preferred sold at 14½ and Ontario and Western at 10⅜. British consols were firm at 104 15-16 for money and 105 for the account. Money in London, ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 9-16 per cent. and for three months' bills ⅝ per cent. Paris advices quote 8 per cent. rentes at 102f 5c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 17½c for checks. Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 40¼ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 37 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	38½	38½	38½	38½	37	38¾	200
American Cotton Oil	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	24	250
American Cotton Oil pf	90	90	90	90	89	90	100
American Express	70	70	70	70	69	70½	100
*American Sugar Refining	111	111	111	111	110	111	50
American Sugar Refining pf	90½	90½	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89⅝	17,000
American Tel. & Cable Co	92½	92½	91½	91½	91½	91⅞	490
*American Tobacco	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½		2
American Tobacco pf	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	98¾		1,652
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	100
Baltimore & Ohio	63½	64½	63¼	64½	64	65	465
*Bay State Gas	22½	22½	21	21	21	22	1,200
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	58	58	58	58	58	60	100
Canada Southern	49½	50	49½	50	49½	50½	405
Canadian Pacific	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	56	57	100
Central Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	14½	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	880
Chicago Gas	73½	73⅞	72⅞	73⅜	73⅜	73⅝	10,200
Chicago & Northwestern	95½	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	95⅛	95½	5,290
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71¼	71⅝	70⅞	71	71	71½	6,850
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37	38¾	37	38½	38	38½	850
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	88	88	88	88	88	90	5
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56	56⅝	55½	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	21,580
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	111¾	114½	111¾	114½	114½	118	150
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	63¼	63⅝	62⅝	63¼	62¾	63¼	7,906
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	17	200
Consolidated Gas Company	130	130	129½	129½	128½	130	300
Delaware & Hudson	130	130	128½	129	128¾	131	1,497
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	2,160
General Electric	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	33⅜	33⅞	1,175
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	1	1½	550
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	3	3	2	2	2	2½	600
Illinois Central	89½	89½	89	89	87¾	89	40
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	15		92
Laclede Gas	27	27	27	27	26	27	300
Lake Erie & Western	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¾	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	73½	73¾	73½	73½	72	73	10
Lake Shore	139½	139½	138¾	138½	138¾	139	78
Long Island	87	87	87	87	85	87½	20
*Long Island Traction	53¾	54	53½	53½	53½	12	320
Louisville & Nashville	20	20	20	20		53¾	3,250
Louisville, N. A. & Chi	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7½		50
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	22½	22½	22½	23	22¾	8	200
Manhattan Con	107⅝	108¼	107⅜	108	107⅝	23	725
Missouri Pacific	23¼	23½	23⅛	23¾	23¾	107¾	2,210
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	108¼	1,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝	23⅜	544
*National Lead Co	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	22⅝	400
New-Jersey Central	89	89¾	88	88¾	88¾	37½	130
New-York Central	99⅝	99¾	99½	99⅝	99⅝	89	6,025
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	32	32	32	32	32	99⅞	445
N. Y., C. & St. L	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13	32¼	420
N. Y., L. E. & W	10	10	10	10	10	13⅜	100
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	23	23	23	23	9⅝	10	450
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	41	41	250
North American	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼	43	300
Northern Pacific	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3½	125
Northern Pacific pf	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	17¼	3½	100
Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	17½	413
Pacific Mail	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	22½	16¾	200
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	22⅝	700
Philadelphia & Reading	11½	11½	11¼	11½	11¼	3½	100
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	11½	15,630
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	117	117	117	117	117	48	20
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	118	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9	9	9	9	9	4½	200
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅝	36⅜	33½	33⅝	33⅝	9⅛	100
Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾	18	34	400
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾	18½	100
Southern Railway pf	35½	35½	33½	33½	33⅜	9¾	2,758
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅝	15	33⅜	5,668
Texas Pacific	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	9	15½	300
Tol., A. A. & N. Mich	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	9⅛	665
Union Pacific	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	9¼	1½	25
United States Cordage	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	9¼	1,736
United States Cordage pf	9⅞	9⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	2,119
United States Cordage gtd	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	9	1,120
*United States Leather	43⅜	43⅜	43	43	42½	43	330
*United States Leather pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	10¾	11	1,051
Wabash	64¾	65⅛	64¾	65⅛	64⅞	65¼	30
Wabash pf	6	6¼	6	6¼	6¼	6¾	350
Wells-Fargo Express	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	14	13¾	14	600
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	87½	87⅛	87½	87¼	87½	525
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10⅜	10	10⅛	10	10⅜	100
Total sales							137,291

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

At., Top & S F 4s	25,000	66	
	1,000	65⅝	
	5,000	65¾	
At & Pac Inc	5,000	3	
At & Pac Gtd 4s	13,000	47⅜	
Aus & N W 1st	7,000	86	
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	2,000	110½	
Brooklyn City 1st	5,000	113	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	2,000	89½	
B., C. R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s	2,000	97⅝	
	2,000	97¾	
Canada So 1st Gtd	2,000	111	
Cent of N J G M 5s	1,000	112¾	
	2,000	112⅞	
	1,000	112½	
Ches & O Con 5s	14,000	106⅛	
Ches & O Gen 4½s	10,000	74¼	
	2,000	74	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	1,000	120½	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska, Ext 4s	10,000	88¼	
	2,000	88½	
Chi & Erie 1st	5,000	84⅞	
Chi & Ind Coal 1st	1,000	96	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	5,000	40½	
	2,000	40⅝	
	8,000	40⅝	
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s	2,000	122¼	
Cons 7s	2,000	143½	
30-Year Deb 5s	3,000	108	
	3,000	107¾	
Registered	5,000	107½	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	1,000	102⅜	
	1,000	102⅝	
	1,000	102¾	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	2,000	91⅛	
Chi & W Ind G M 4s	5,000	110⅝	
	5,000	111⅛	
Cleve, C C & St Louis St Louis Div 4s	1,000	90½	
Colorado Mid 4s	10,000	20	
	5,000	19¾	
Col., H V & Tol 5s	2,000	88½	
Den & Rio G 4s	2,000	81¾	
Eq G & F of Chi 1st	7,000	96	
D M & Ft D 1st 2½s	10,000	58	
Dul, So S & Alt 5s	4,000	90	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	2,000	108⅝	
Gal Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000	91¼	
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	3,000	92	
	2,000	92¼	
	2,000	92	
G H, W & St P Inc 5s	5,000	7½	
	5,000	7¾	
	7,000	6½	
	25,000	6	
	10,000	5½	
H & Tex Cen Con 6s	8,000	102½	
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	5,000	98	
Kan & Mich 4s	2,000	80	
Kan Pac 1st Cons	6,000	75	
Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s	5,000	95	
L E & W 1st 5s	4,000	113½	
L I Ferry 4½s	2,000	98	
Louis, Ev & St L Cons 1st 5s	2,000	31	
	11,000	30	
La & Mo River 1st	10,000	116½	
Louisville & Nash Ev, H & Nash 1st	5,000	113	
Lo, N A & Chi Cons	2,000	95	
	3,000	95½	
Lo, N A & Chi 1st	1,000	106	
Man Ry Con 4s	15,000	97⅛	
	35,000	97	
Met Elev 2d	5,000	108	
Mil & N W 1st, 1910 Main Line	1,000	116	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac 6s	15,000	118½	
Chi & P W Div 5s	5,000	110⅝	
LaC & Dav Div	5,000	107½	
Mineral Point Div	5,000	106¾	
S W Minn Div	1,000	117½	
Minn & St L 1st Pacific Exts	70,000	119	
Mo, K & T 2d	2,000	48	
	26,000	47¾	
	5,000	48	
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	6,000	75¼	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	3,000	81¼	
	1,000	81¾	
	2,500	81½	
	1,500	81⅝	
Mo, K & East 1st	8,000	85	
	1,000	85⅛	
	2,000	85	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	2,000	66⅛	
N, C & St L Con	10,000	101	
Nat Starch M Co 1st	2,000	92	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	7,000	104	
N Y, Lack & W 1st	1,000	133½	
N Y, N H & H 4s	7,000	140¼	
Cons Deb Certfs	7,000	140	
N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s	1,000	88⅞	
	30,000	89	
North Pac 1st, Coup	1,000	114¼	
North Pac 1st, Reg	5,000	113½	
	5,000	113¾	
North Pac 2d, Coup	2,000	89	
	3,000s30F	89	
North Pac Cons 5s	10,000	26¼	
Trust Co Certs	3,000	26¾	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	1,000	31	
Ohio So G M 4s	2,000	45	
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	5,000	52½	
Ore Short Line 6s	10,000	91	
Trust Co Certfs	4,000	90½	
Pac of Mo 2d Ext	1,000	106	
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div	1,000c	96½	
Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc	5,000	22½	
2d Pf Inc	5,000	13¾	
	5,000	13½	
	5,000	13	
3d Pf Inc	10,000	8	
	1,000	8¼	
	5,000	8	
Phil & R Gen 4s	4,000	72	
	1,000	71⅞	
	2,000	71¼	
	9,000	71	
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A	5,000	107	
St L & S F G M 6s	3,000	104½	
St L & S F Con 4s	5,000	53½	
St L S W 1st	1,000	63¾	
	3,000	63½	
	3,000	63⅝	
	3,000	63¼	
	12,000	63	
St L S W 2d Inc	8,000	18½	
St P, M & M 1st Dakota Ext	10,000	119½	
St P & Nor Pac 6s Registered Certfs	10,000s20F	118	
San An & Ar P 4s	5,000	55¼	
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	6,000	97½	
	2,000	97¼	
So Pac of Cal 5s	6,000	90¼	
So Ry 1st 5s	14,000	88¼	
	11,000	88⅜	
	5,000	88¼	
	20,000	88	
	6,000	87¾	
	2,000	88	
	8,000	87½	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	2,000	86	
	1,000	85¾	
Union Pac 1st, 1896	8,000	104¼	
	2,000	104	
Union Pac 1st, 1897	1,000	104¼	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	2,000	105	
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	20,000	90	
U P, Den & G 1st	1,000	38	
U S Cordage Co 1st	1,000	57	
	3,000	57	
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	105⅝	
	7,000	105½	
Wabash 2d Mtg 5s	38,000	70⅝	
West Shore Gtd 4s	3,000	105	
W N Y & Penn 1st	5,000	102¾	
W Pac Bonds	7,000	104	
W U Col Trust 5s	1,000	107½	
Wis Cen Co 1st	13,000	50¼	
Total sales			$1,163,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	144
Albany & Susquehanna	170	
American Coal	90	
American District Telegraph	35	45
Atlantic & Pacific		1½
B. & O. S. W. pf, new	5	7
Bel. & Southern Illinois pf	135	
Boston Air Line pf	65	
Buff., R. & P	102	
Burl., C. R. & N	48	22
Cedar F. & M	6	40
Cent. & So. Am. Telegraph	117½	8
Chicago & Alton	148	5½
Chi. & Alton pf	167½	
Chi. & E. Ill	50	53
C. & N. W. pf	143½	145
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	160
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	6	7
Col. Fuel & Iron		26
Col. Fuel & I. pf	70	75
Col. & H. Coal	4½	5
C., H. V. & T. pf		62
Com. Cable	140	
Consolidated Coal	31	34
Delaware & Lackawanna	160¼	163
Denver & Rio Grande	10¾	11¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34⅜	35¼
D. M. & Ft. D	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	23	32
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y	101	102
E'ansville & Terre Haute	35	40
Flint & P. M. pf	8¼	14
Flint & P. M. pf		45
Great Northern pf	102	103
Homestake	18½	20
Iowa Central	6	6½
Iowa Central pf	20½	22
Keokuk & D. M	3	4
Laclede Gas pf	83	85
L., St. L. & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	
Man. Beach	2½	5
Md. Coal pf	50	70
Mex. Nat. ctfs	2	
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref., pf	89¾	90¼	89⅝	89⅝	10,360
A., T. & S. F.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	100
B. State Gas	21	21	21	21	100
Canada So	50	50	50	50	100
Chicago Gas	73¼	73¾	72¾	73⅜	5,940
C., R. I. & P.	63¼	63¾	62⅝	63	3,980
C., M. & St. P.	71¾	71¾	70⅝	71¼	7,570
Cent. of N. J.	55½	56¼	55½	55⅝	15,180
Chi. & N. W.	95¾	95¾	87⅛	88⅜	5,740
Dist. & C. F.	10⅜	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	3,190
Gen. Electric	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	100
Lou. & Nash.	53¾	54	53⅝	53⅝	720
Total sales					59,940
L., N. A. & C. pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	50
Manhattan	108	108½	108	108	150
Missouri Pac.	23¼	23½	23⅛	23¼	240
N. Y. & N. E.	32½	32½	32	32	200
Nor. Pac. pf.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	80
Phil. & Read.	12	12	12	12	4,920
Southern Ry.	10	10¼	9¾	10¼	300
South. Ry pf.	35¼	35¼	34⅜	34⅜	50
Union Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	70
U. S. Cord.	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6	270
Wabash pf.	14	14	14	14	20
West. Union.	87¼	87½	87¼	87¼	220
Total sales					59,940

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
B., C., R. & N. con	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	$2,000
C. & N. P. 5s certificates	40½	40½	40½	40½	3,000
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	92	92	92	92	5,000
G. R. & I. 4½s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1,000
G. Bay inc	7½	7½	6⅝	6⅝	20,000
Laclede G. 5s	95	95	95	95	3,000
M., K. & E. 1st	85	85	85	85	2,000
M., K. & T. 1st	81½	81½	81½	81½	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d	48	48	48	48	5,000
Total sales					$79,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. C. & V.	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	70
Chollar	.47	.47	.47	.47	200
Total sales					
Standard	2.05	2.50	2.05	2.50	150
					$79,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	56	56	55	55⅝	390,000
					420

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	
American Bank Note	42	45
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	1½	3½
American Typefounders' pf	22	28
Ark funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)		
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	170	190
†Atlantic Trust	106½	
Barney Dumping Boat Co	200	215
Barney & Smith pf. stock	8	12
Barney & Smith Car common	93	95
Beckton Construction pf	18	19
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	69	73
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	95	
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	118	
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	180	
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	
‡Broadway Surface 2d	108	
Brooklyn Elevated	105	
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	8	11
Brooklyn City Railroad	67	69
Brooklyn Gas Company	167	168½
Brooklyn Traction	120	
Brooklyn Traction pf	10	12
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	60	63
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	
Buffalo Street Railway stock	104¾	105½
Cellulloid Company stock	68	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	63	67
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	119	121
Central Cross-Town	115	
Central National Bank	166	
Cent. Park, North & East River	120	123
Central N. J. Land & Imp	161	166
Central Trust Company	53	
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	1000	1015
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c bonds	64	70
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	46	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	47	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	140	
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	67	72
Continental Trust	161	
Cramp Shipyard stock	161	
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	90	92
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	153	
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	155	
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110½	112½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y	181	183
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94½	96½
Eighth Avenue	280	
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	48	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	53	56
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	328	
Gallatin National Bank	312	
Garfield National Bank	450	
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106½	
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	
Holland Trust stock	90	
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	75	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	94	96½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	25	105½
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	
Indianapolis Gas stock	134	136
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101¼	102¼
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	
International Ocean Telegraph	106½	
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
†Journey & Burnham	90	95
†Journey & Burnham pf	91	95
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	
†Kings County Elevated	3	
Knickerbocker Ice Company	60	67
Knickerbocker Trust Company	160	169
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	83
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	83
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	30	35
Lorillard pf	11⅜	12
Mutual Gas, New-York	117¼	118¾
†Manhattan Trust Company	153	156
†Madison Square Garden stock	120	130
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	
Madison Square Garden 2d	62	68
Mahoning Coal

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

National City — 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York — 35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL, Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,950,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company — 39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall St. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co. — TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 22, 1895.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1894:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1894, to 31st December, 1894	$2,760,920.62
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1894	1,106,515.77
Total marine premiums	$3,867,436.39
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1894, to 31st December, 1894	$2,840,284.98
Losses paid during the same period	$1,411,292.89
Returns of premiums & expenses	$624,154.64

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and City of New-York stock; City banks and other stocks	$8,247,455.00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,043,500.00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at	1,009,845.30
Premium notes and bills receivable	855,083.14
Cash in bank	184,238.44
Amount	$11,340,731.88

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next. Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1890 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid. A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1894, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the seventh of May next. By order of the board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	Charles H. Marshall,
W. H. H. Moore,	Charles D. Leverich,
A. A. Raven,	Edward Floyd-Jones,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James Low,	Lawrence Turnure,
James G. De Forest,	Waldron P. Brown,
William Degroot,	Anson W. Hard,
William H. Webb,	Isaac Bell,
Horace Gray,	Joseph Agostini,
Charles P. Burdett,	Vernon H. Brown,
Henry E. Hawley,	Christian de Thomsen,
William E. Dodge,	Leander N. Lovell,
George Bliss,	Everett Frazar,
John L. Riker,	William B. Boulton,
C. A. Hand,	George W. Quintard,
John D. Hewlett,	Paul L. Thebaud,
Gustav Amsinck,	John B. Woodward,
N. Denton Smith,	George Coppell.

J. D. JONES, President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice Pres't.
A. A. RAVEN, 2d Vice Pres't.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS OF THE Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG, 20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD, 45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE, 323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. Prior Lien Bonds of the NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Extension of Bonds for Forty Years at Four and One-Half Per Cent. Interest.

The NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY has made arrangements by which the extension of the above bonds, which become due on March 1, 1895, has been secured at Four and One-Half Per Cent. interest per annum, up to March 1, 1935, in accordance with an indenture executed on the 18th day of December, 1894, between the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as trustee. Holders in America of the said bonds who are desirous of having their bonds extended under the said indenture are requested to deposit them with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York on or before the 23d inst. A copy of the indenture of Dec. 18, 1894, may be inspected at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 William, or at the office of Holt, President, Charles E. Whitehead, Esq., 71 Wall St., New-York. The bonds must be deposited, without the coupon due March 1, 1895, and accompanied by a duly signed list stating the numbers of the bonds deposited in consecutive order. A receipt will be given for the bonds deposited, and such receipt will be exchangeable within a few days after the deposit against the bonds deposited, enfaced with a stamp stating the extension to March 1, 1935, at Four and One-Half Per Cent. interest. The new coupon sheets will be delivered on presentation of the stamped bonds, and due notice will be given as soon as they are ready.

FREDK. W. SMITH, Secretary.
London Agency, 30 Bucklersbury, London, E. C.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

The Central Trust Company of New-York
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

No interest has been paid on your Bonds since April 1, 1893.

The gross earnings of the property show no signs of substantial improvement.

The available net earnings, after providing for prior charges and for the unavoidably heavy expenses of the Receivership, are almost entirely absorbed in preserving securities which it is claimed by the Bondholders' Trustee are not under the lien of the Second Mortgage.

A Reorganization Committee claiming to represent a majority of the Third Mortgage Bonds, and, presumably, of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, urges the deposit with it of Second Mortgage Bonds, on the ground that it only requires the deposit of an additional three millions of Seconds in order to control a majority of that issue. The claim that it already represents about one-third of the Seconds induces us to direct your attention to the imperative necessity of your at once placing your bonds with a Committee **whose sole and only purpose is to protect the Second Mortgage Bonds, which cannot possibly be properly cared for by any Committee representing junior interests.**

The undersigned Committee, organized and acting solely for the benefit of the Second Mortgage Bonds, invites all holders who have not yet signed its Agreement to do so immediately, and deposit their bonds with the **NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,** No. 46 Wall Street, in exchange for negotiable certificates of deposit.

All the members of this Committee, most of whom are large holders, have deposited their bonds, and the Committee has received numerous other deposits and pledges of support.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
DUMONT CLARKE, Vice Chairman.
LUTHER KOUNTZE,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
CHARLES B. WRIGHT,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY, Jr.,
Committee.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Counsel.
S. E. KILNER, Secretary.
120 Broadway, New-York, January 18th, 1895.

Little Rock & Memphis Railroad Co.

BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.

All the outstanding bonds except twenty-five have been deposited under the agreement. Unless such bonds are deposited with the Central Trust Company on or before Feb. 11, they will not be entitled to the benefits of the agreement. The foreclosure sale is advertised for Feb. 19, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES H. SMITH,
HENRY DE COPPET,
HENRY K. SHELDON.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO., Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company will be held at the offices of the company, Rooms 48 and 49, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1895, at 2:30 P. M.

C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held in New-York at 115 Broadway, Room 66, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1895, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. REMSEN, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of the Keller & Untermeyer M'f'g Co., heretofore composed of THOMAS BENFIELD, DAVID UNTERMEYER, and HENRY UNTERMEYER, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, THOMAS BENFIELD retiring therefrom.

The business heretofore carried on by the said firm will be continued under the same name by DAVID and HENRY UNTERMEYER, to whom all the assets of the said firm have been transferred, they having also assumed and agreed to pay all the debts and liabilities of the said firm.

Jan. 22, 1895. DAVID UNTERMEYER, HENRY UNTERMEYER, THOS. BENFIELD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of executor.)

20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
42 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
50 shs. Canada Southern R'way Co.
110 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R'way Co.
16 shs. Continental Imp't Co.
$1,200 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Const. Deb. Certfs.
60 shs. United States Cordage Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Little Pittsburg Constr. Mining Co.

(By order of trustee.)

15 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
34 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
$2,000 West End & Riverside Electric Street R'way 1st Mtge. 6 p. c., 1912.
100 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. Prfd.
10 shs. Nassau Nat'l Bank, B'klyn.
$32,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Extension R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938, Nov., 1893, Coupons, (Hypothecated.)
100 shs. Trinidad Asphalt Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank, (Ass'm't unpaid.)
40 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
60 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
$6,000 Coupons No. 15, due June 1, 1893, from bonds No. 51 to 250, both inclusive, of the Fort Scott Water Co. of Fort Scott, Kansas.
1 sh. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. American Bank Note Co.
12 shs. United States Trust Co.
300 shs. Consolidated Electric Storage Co.
6 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$6,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st Mtge. Registr. 5s of 1931.
540 shs. East Tenn., Va. & Georgia R. R. Pfd.
100 shs. Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western R. R.
100 shs. Equitable Gas & Electric Co. of Utica.
50 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
Warehouse Receipts for Mineral Water, consisting of 572 cases quarts, 68 cases pints, 155 hampers.
Warehouse Receipts for 10 half barrels Grape Brandy.
Warehouse Receipts for 5 barrels Whisky.
Warehouse Receipt for 1 cask Cherry Juice, 10 barrels Grape Sugar, 4 one-eighth casks Prune Juice, ¼ cask Cherry Juice.
Warehouse Receipt for 15 hogsheads Prune Juice, 10 octaves Prune Juice.
Warehouse Receipts 10 bbls Whisky.
Warehouse Receipts for 30 bbls Whisky.
Warehouse Receipt 15 bbls Whisky.
Warehouse Receipt 5 bbls Whisky.
50 shs. National Bank of North America.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, ADMINISTRATOR.

$5,000 Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1924.
$1,000 Mutual Union Telegraph Co. Skg. fund 6 p. c. Gold Bd., 1911.
$2,000 Texas & Pacific R'way Co. (Eastern Div.) Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1905.
$3,000 Texas & Pacific R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 2000.
$7,000 International & Great Northern R. R. Co. Purchase Money 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$2,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
$3,000 Peoria & Eastern R'way Co. 1 Consld. Mtge. 50 year 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$4,000 Metropolitan Elevated R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$5,000 Metropolitan Elevated R'way Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 50 year 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.
$4,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'way Co. 1 Mtge. Extn. 5 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$2,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Gold Bds., 1897.
$2,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R'way Co. 2d Mtge. Bds., R. R. & Land Grant 6 p. c. Gold, Series "C," 1906.
$1,000 Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio R'way Co. Skg. Fund Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$1,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$7,000 South Carolina & Georgia R. R. Co. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$7,000 Southern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1994, July 1, '96, Coupon.
38 shs. Southern R'way Co. Prefd. Trust Certf.
$7,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. Funded Coupons 5s, '85, (Drexel, Morgan & Co. Receipts.)
$8,000 South Carolina R'way Co. 2d Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931, Jan'y, 1889, Coups. on.
$5,000 South Carolina R'way Co. Income Bds., 1931.
100 shs. South Carolina R'way Co.

Dividends.

BUFFALO AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, from the net earnings, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, payable on demand at the company's office, Austin, Penn.

E. O. CHENEY, Treasurer.

Jan. 17, 1895.

The Transfer Books of the General First Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RY. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 28, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1895, and will reopen Feb. 1, 1895, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1895.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane, New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16, 1895.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canton Company of Baltimore, held this day, a dividend of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per share was declared, payable on and after the 5th day of February next.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 26th inst. and reopened on the 9th day of February, 1895.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK of the City of New-York, New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free from all taxes. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 7, 1895.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

MANY PLANS FOR RAPID TRANSIT

People in All Parts of the Country Are Volunteering Suggestions—Experts Soon to Make Report.

Commissioners Orr, Low, Claflin, Steinway, and Fitch of the Board of Rapid Transit met yesterday, and held their weekly executive session. Messrs. Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, of counsel to the commission, were present, as were also Chief Engineer Parsons and Secretary Delafield.

There was no business of importance transacted at the meeting, which was entirely devoted to an informal consideration of a vast number of "ideas" submitted to the board by mail by persons who are anxious to aid in perfecting a system of rapid transit for the city.

The board has been holding daily meetings for some days, and is now awaiting the report of its Committee of Expert Engineers, before proceeding any further in its work. This report, it is thought, will be ready for the board's consideration this week.

A feeling exists among the Commissioners that with the experts' report before them, they will be able to make rapid strides toward the solution of the problem which they have before them.

The experience of the board has led to suggestions for changing the present rapid-transit laws, and Messrs. Shepard and Boardman are now engaged in formulating amendments which will be sent to members of the Legislature for introduction as soon as they can be put in proper shape.

The commission is in daily receipt of letters containing suggestions and plans which the projectors wish to have adopted. They come from all parts of the country, and in all probability will continue to do so until a system is accepted and adopted.

No more public hearings will be given at present for the presentation of plans, unless the Commissioners change their minds, as there are so many really meritorious ones now before the commission that it will take considerable time to digest them.

Hypnotism in the Police Court.

From The Buffalo Express.

Defense based on hypnotism has reached the police court. Hypnotism won't do, however, for drunks and disorderlies. An explanation which tastes better goes there.

REDEEM THE GREENBACKS

Long-Term Low-Rate Gold Bonds Should Be Issued.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT BANKERS

Comments on Mr. Cornwell's Reform Club Address—A General Assent to the Plan of Issuing Bonds.

The proposition now so generally accepted as incontestable, that the Government must provide for the redemption of the legal tenders by the issue of long-term gold bonds, which would be available as the basis of national bank circulation, was very well and clearly set forth by Mr. William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank of Buffalo and of the New-York State Bankers' Association, in his address before the Reform Club in this city on Dec. 29. Briefly stated, Mr. Cornwell's plan is to issue $500,000,000 2½ to 3 per cent. gold bonds, cancel the legal tenders with proceeds thereof, allow banks to issue currency to a percentage of 150 instead of 90 per cent. on the bonds—total circulation to be limited by capital. This address, printed in a little pamphlet, with the title, "A Way Out," was mailed to a large number of bankers throughout the United States, with the request that they would send to The Times a brief statement of their views. In addition to those already printed in The New-York Times, the following are selected from the large number of replies received:

William H. O'Connell of Baltimore.

Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore, Jan. 12, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have had the pleasure of reading "A Way Out." It is good, every line of it. We can live without establishing more confidence with our European friends, but we can't expect to do much business. The United States currency must be retired by hook or crook. We must wait a little, however. A House divided against itself will do nothing good.

WILLIAM H. O'CONNELL, Cashier.

C. C. Hemming of Gainesville, Texas.

Gainesville, Texas, Jan. 14, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The plan of Mr. Cornwell of Buffalo is perfectly sound and deserving of public consideration, in view of the emergency now apparent for immediate action to save the credit of the Nation. But I am frank to say, though a Democrat myself, that, so far as I have been able to find, excepting a few good men in Congress, it is the largest body of hollow-headed people ever gathered at any one place to attend public legislation for our country. It is indeed gratifying that the most of them go home in the next fifty days.

Mr. Cornwell's plan is eminently safer than the Baltimore plan or are Carlisle plan. Its strong points are: Government redemption, strong reserve, a limited elastic note circulation, and the adherence to old lines.

The national system is as good as we can make it, except in point of elasticity.

I differ with Mr. Cornwell in the following respect: I regard any modification of the national system that will give the banks the right to issue $150 to each $100 of capital as perfectly safe and sound. I advocated this particular point a year since, in a paper read at the convention of Texas bankers at Fort Worth, May 9, 1894. But at the same time I am sure all the banks West and South would accept a 1 per cent. United States bond to enable them to get the right of issue over their capital to the extent of 50 per cent, as I then advocated, against a 32 per cent. reserve of the elastic part of their paper, and I still so believe. Therefore, I think it absurd, to afford the banks the right of 50 per cent. capital and make it cost the Government, as it would, a 3 per cent. bond, $10,000,000 annual tax. One per cent. bonds are quite enough for this part of the business, and the representatives of the people should see to it that the advantage do not run all one way in the contemplated legislation.

Another point of difference with Mr. Cornwell is this: Every bond which we purpose selling to bolster up the public credit should be disposed of abroad, so that we can bring the cash gold for them from the place they are sold to the United States. Otherwise we are simply using our own depleted cash gold for buying our own bonds, and, of course, as any man can see, unless cash comes in from Europe to pay for them our fund of gold is not increased one dollar. I believe, therefore, in two bond issues—United States 1 per cent. bonds to bank on, and 3 per cent. bonds to substitute in the National's credit.

The East don't want a dollar more. They now have one-half of the cash in the Nation to-day. And an issue of 3 per cent. bonds is just what they want. This is the true situation now in acting for the interest of the Government. Why not save $10,000,000 yearly in interest by issuing a 1 per cent. for all national banks to bank on where they wish to put out their own bills in excess of their capital?

The increase under this plan of the national bank currency circulation could be used to retire the legal-tender notes of the Government now outstanding, $346,000,000, and against which there is no reserve of any kind.

Following is an illustration of the plan:

Capital of bank	$500,000
Deposit of 1 per cent. United States bonds	500,000
Currency circulation fixed	500,000
Five per cent. reserve with United States Treasurer	25,000
Net circulation	$475,000
Tax on circulation one-fourth of 1 per cent. annual	1,250
Elastic bank note circulation, 50 per cent.	250,000
Tax on bank note circulation one-fourth of 1 per cent. annual	625
Safety fund tax, 1 per cent. until it reaches 5 per cent. annual	12,500
Deposit with Bank of Redemption No. 1, 6 per cent.	15,000
Deposit with Bank of Redemption No. 2, 6 per cent.	15,000
Reserve at home of specie or legal-tender notes, 20 per cent.	50,000
Total reserve, 32 per cent.	$80,000
Capital of the national system	$700,000,000
Increase by bank-note issue, 50 per cent.	$350,000,000
Reserve of bank and agents, 32 per cent.	112,000,000
Net increase	$238,000,000
Non-taxable part of bank-note issue..	200,000
Taxable part of bank-note issue, last fifth, 6 per cent.	50,000

Mr. Cornwell's plan and mine are the same, with a difference of 1 per cent. reserve. As for the redemption and cancellation of the legal-tender notes, it is all right, provided we make all the bank notes redeemable in gold and require the banks to keep up a gold reserve at Washington to protect their paper, which they are quite able to do now, and in due time can do it as easily through the banks' redemption agents in lieu of Government redemption.

Every time we take a gold note out of circulation without putting another just as good in its place we simply get that much nearer the breakers. That is all there is in it, because the whole fabric must stand on the character and kind of money we propose to recognize as the standard of an American promise.

We cannot shirk as a Nation the responsibility our obligations incur. They are simply as good as gold or they are not. Hiding away our gold notes without putting the same kind in circulation through some other channel is a humbug. Unless we are able to do this very soon the question will be asked, What of the silver certificates? and the moment it is generally understood they are good only for silver they will be avoided as much as possible.

Another question now being commonly discussed by the people is, Have we not made a mistake in so radically cutting down the tariff, and as matters now stand will our export trade soon exceed our imports? In other words, when will the outlook be better and confidence in the situation show improvement? I remark about 1 P. M. March 4, 1895, and yet I am a Democrat.

C. C. HEMMING.

Thomas F. McGrew of Springfield, Ohio.

Springfield, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I know that the only "Way Out" is through a sound currency, but not the ratio of bank circulation that Mr. Cornwell proposes. It would not possess the much-desired quality of elasticity.

The $346,681,016 of greenbacks ought to be funded into a long-time bond, not at the popular cry of a "low," but at a fair, rate of interest.

This is a debt of the Government, a forced war loan, and it ought to be paid.

The silver certificate is another class of money and needs a different remedy, which will be applied in time, and this will be the double standard, conforming to the commercial usage of the nations of the world. Meantime they will be protected by the "parity" clause in the Sherman law.

It will read strangely to you when I write, surrounded by a popular clamor for more money, that, in my carefully made-up opinion, we have all the money we need at the present time, and I cannot conceive of a time when the Government will not have bonds on the market suited for bank circulation.

I am in favor of an "emergency currency," but not the one proposed by the Baltimore plan. It proposes to create an increase of bank circulation, and then put a "heavy" tax on it at a time when cheap money is needed, rendering it of but little account in a money pressure. Money is not money when it is taxed.

My plan is to let the National Bank act remain in force, with the following amendments: Repeal all taxes on circulation, and levy one only sufficient to pay expenses incident to the redemption and printing of the same, and provide a fund for the redemption of the failed bank circulation, which, I am informed, would not exceed one-half of 1 per cent. per annum; authorize the banks to issue circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited; confer legal power upon the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Controller of the Currency to decide when an emergency currency is needed, they to confer upon the banks the power to issue circulating notes to the amount of 50 per cent. of their unimpaired capital, to be burned and not reissued when redeemed or returned to the bank that issued the emergency circulation.

This would furnish money when needed and retire it after it had discharged the financial duty required of the emergency currency, and apply to our system the principle of the English Bank act and conduct of the New-York Clearing House in a money pressure.

We are informed from all past experience that as soon as business men ascertain that they can obtain money during a panic the demand ceases and hoarding is discontinued.

THOMAS F. McGREW.

C. F. Bentley of Grand Island, Neb.

First National Bank, Grand Island, Neb., Jan. 14, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Cornwell's plan rests admittedly on two assumptions—first, that the legal tenders must be got out of the way, and, second, that their place must be taken by bank notes. According to the truth or falsity of these assumptions, his plan must stand or fall.

The defects of the greenback are apparent, but it is by no means certain that these defects are inherent or ineradicable. Their good points have long been acknowledged, and their merits are such that it will hardly do to base our reasoning on an assumption that they must be abolished until an earnest effort has been made for the removal of their defects.

The history of bank issues in the United States is not one to which we can look back with very much pride. Considered historically, the greenback will not suffer very much in comparison with the bank note. The greenback certainly has its faults, but so has the bank note. What these faults would be under the plan proposed, it is hard to foresee, and we had better try to mitigate, or even bear, "the ills we have than fly to those we know not of."

The tendency of the age is toward the centralization of the power to inflate or contract the currency, and all plans for the indefinite diffusion of the currency franchise are reactionary and should be subjected to the closest scrutiny.

C. F. BENTLEY, Cashier.

W. H. Thomas of Dallas, Texas.

American National Bank, Dallas, Texas, Jan. 14, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I would suggest the following: Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and sell a sufficient amount of United States bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, to run forty years, to be redeemable after twenty years, at the pleasure of the Government, and with the proceeds take up and cancel the legal-tender notes now in circulation.

Continue the national banking system as at present, except that national banks be allowed to deposit interest-bearing United States bonds to the full amount of their capital, and to receive circulation to the full face of the bonds deposited, in denominations of $10 and upward, and repeal all bank taxes, except an amount sufficient to pay actual expenses, with such favorable legislation as will insure the national banks a reasonable profit. They would doubtless take out circulation sufficient to take the place of legal tenders as rapidly as canceled, so that a sufficient volume of undoubted circulation would be assured for the wants of the country. Our Treasury would be relieved of a constant menace, confidence in our currency issues would be restored at home and abroad, and business prosperity follow in regular course of time.

W. H. THOMAS, President.

A. E. Krise of Norfolk, Va.

City National Bank, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 14, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Upon careful perusal of "The Way Out," it is to my mind the most complete remedy for our present financial illness that my attention has been called to, and had we fewer politicians and more statesmen I should have hope of such a bill passing.

There is a certain amount of bad feeling against the banks that operates against the people more than against the banks. The history of finance shows that when money is plentiful interest is low. We need not necessarily look to foreign countries to prove this, but to our own land. For instance, in the North and East rates are lower than in the South and West. Again, in New-York City money is lower than in Philadelphia or Baltimore in proportion to supply. This should teach the Populist that any legislation tending toward more money lessens the rate to the borrower. It acts very much with the banks as is the case with the farmer when corn or wheat is plentiful in the land—the price becomes lower and the purchaser, not the producer, is the real gainer.

Mr. Cornwell's idea would accomplish this and much more; especially would it lower the rates to the borrower, make the note holders absolutely secure, and relieve the Treasury from its gold famine.

A. E. KRISE, President.

F. E. Stone of Newkirk, Oklahoma.

Bank of Newkirk, Newkirk, Oklahoma, Jan. 14, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Cornwell's plan seems all right, except that the banks will be likely to tender silver in redemption of their notes, and this will put the country on a silver basis, unless the silver in the silver dollar is made to equal the value of the gold dollar. There can be no system that will keep the country off a silver basis under the present coinage laws unless the Government keeps on hand a stock of gold in which it practically redeems the silver, as it does now. One way out of this might be to increase the weight of silver in the dollar so that it equal in value the gold dollar, and then give free coinage of silver and let us go on whichever basis happens to get the better. Unless some system like the present is maintained by which the Government keeps on hand a supply of gold to be exchanged directly or indirectly, as at present, for silver, we will surely go on to a silver basis. I believe the fear of this possibility is, more than any other one thing, at the bottom of the present trouble. We must first reform our coinage. A straight and avowed gold basis would be better than this we now have.

F. E. STONE, Cashier.

John Martin of Paris, Texas.

Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Paris, Texas, Jan. 14, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read with much interest Mr. Cornwell's able paper, and while indorsing some of its provisions, I think others are objectionable.

Any plan perfected by Congress should inspire confidence and relieve the Treasury gold of the drain which has necessitated the late bond issues.

Mr. Cornwell's "Way Out" meets the second prerequisite, but any law permitting banks to issue notes for 50 per cent. more than their capital and secured by only 67 per cent. bonds will not, in my opinion, command the confidence of the business world. I would suggest that the banks be authorized to issue notes to the amount of bonds held, old or new, provided they shall not exceed the amount of the banks' capital, but permit an "emergency issue" not to exceed 25 per cent. of the capital. On this latter a sufficient tax should be imposed to cause its retirement as the emergency passes, which tax should be set aside as a safety fund with which to pay the notes of failing banks.

JOHN MARTIN, President.

JURY BELIEVED THE WIFE

The Suit of Frank Shelvin for an Absolute Divorce Denied.

OSBORN TELLS ABOUT HIS CAREER

A Father Accused of Poisoning His Wife by a Son—Brown Placed on Trial for Receiving Stolen Stamps.

A peculiar story alleging conspiracy was told yesterday under oath in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Emma Shevlin as defendant in a suit for absolute divorce. Her husband, Frank Shevlin, is managing partner of the New-York office, at 57 Worth Street, of Alms & Doepke, wholesale dry goods merchants of Chicago. The jury which heard Mrs. Shevlin's story returned a verdict in her favor.

Mrs. Shevlin was accused of improper conduct with an unknown man at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City.

Theodore Weeks, a private detective, testified that he followed Mrs. Shevlin to Taylor's Hotel on April 27 last. He examined the hotel register and found that she had been assigned to a room with a man whose name he could not remember. The detective went on to tell how he and another detective waited about half an hour, and then in company with Mr. Shevlin they went to the room where the defendant was and broke in the door. Mr. Shevlin identified his wife.

J. J. O'Brien, the other detective, told the same story, and William Horner, the hotel clerk, who was on duty on the night in question, swore that he remembered that the defendant and a man registered, but could not recall the name they gave.

Abraham Gruber, counsel for the plaintiff, announced that his case was closed, and then Frank Moss, counsel for Mrs. Shevlin, called his client to the stand. Mrs. Shevlin appeared to be about forty years old. She said she was married to the plaintiff seventeen years ago, but had not lived with him for the last five years.

"Has he supported you during the last five years?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, except to pay $4 a week board for me and sometimes to send me 50 cents."

"Didn't he offer you inducements to let him get a divorce from you?"

This question was objected to, and ruled out by Justice Patterson.

"Didn't your husband offer to give you grounds to get a divorce from him?"

This question, too, was ruled out.

"When you refused his propositions, didn't he begin habeas corpus proceedings to get possession of your children?" persisted Mr. Moss.

"Yes, he did."

Mr. Moss then told Mrs. Shevlin to give her story of what happened at Taylor's Hotel, and how she came to go there.

The witness said she had a friend, a "Mrs. Davis," who boarded in the same house with her. On April 27 Mrs. Davis invited her to go with her to Jersey City, saying that she had a friend there who would give them theatre tickets. She consented to go, Mrs. Shevlin said, but when they reached Jersey City Mrs. Davis's friend did not show up. They walked around for a short time, and then Mrs. Davis suddenly became ill and said:

"Come with me to Taylor's Hotel. My husband sometimes stops there."

Mrs. Shevlin then told how she and Mrs. Davis went to the hotel, and met "Mr. Davis," who secured a room for his wife, and asked her to go up with Mrs. Davis and take care of her.

While she was looking after Mrs. Davis, who had retired, the door of the room was suddenly opened, and O'Brien and Weeks entered the room, looked around, and then ran out. That was all that took place, she said.

When asked where the Davis people were, or what Davis's full name was, the defendant said she knew nothing about them, and that they disappeared after the night at Taylor's Hotel.

The jury required only a short time to reach their verdict in favor of Mrs. Shevlin.

FATHER ACCUSED BY HIS SON.

Trial of George Muller on a Charge of Poisoning His Wife.

Two of George Muller's sons were called by the State yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to convict him of the poisoning of his wife, the mother of the boys. One of the sons—Frank Muller—was a little chap of seven, blue-eyed, fair-haired, red-cheeked, and looking as happy and unconcerned as if he was attending a party. Justice Pardon C. Williams looked somewhat surprised when the child was called by Assistant District Attorney Osborne. Mr. Graybill, representing Muller, protested strongly against having Frank sworn.

"I am fully aware," replied Mr. Osborne, "of the responsibility of producing a witness like this child. It is, however, necessary to put him on the stand, as he was the only living person present on the day Mrs. Muller died."

The boy was accordingly sworn, and Mr. Osborne began to examine him.

"Where do good little boys go to, Frank?"

"To heaven," replied Frank, glibly.

"Where do bad little boys go to?"

"To a bad place, Sir."

Frank was all the time smiling innocently, apparently not realizing that the fate of his father might hang on his words.

Justice Williams then took him in hand. Frank at first stated that he saw his father on the morning of his mother's death, on March 24, 1894. Then he said he didn't see him at all. The child got mixed up badly.

"I think," said Justice Williams, "I will order this witness to stand aside."

All of Frank's testimony was stricken from the record, and the little fellow hurried from the witness chair to the side of his father, who kissed him and then held him in close embrace.

The other son, Vitters, is twenty-four years old, and is married. He had given much of his testimony on the day before. In response to Mr. Osborne's questions, Vitters told of an attempt, which he said his father had made, to poison Mrs. Muller some years ago. He said Muller had mixed a poison with snuff, and induced his wife to use the mixture.

"My mother took some of the snuff, and her nose got swollen," said the witness. "I saw him afterward putting the snuff in the box, and she accused him of trying to poison her."

"What did your father say?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"He said that he had made a mistake."

During this testimony the defendant never removed his eyes from his son.

On cross-examination, Vitters became very much excited.

"Do you love your father now?" asked Lawyer Graybill.

"My father is my father," retorted the witness.

"Did you ever call your father names?"

"Yes, Sir; I did."

The witness was then asked by counsel what he did on the night of his mother's death. Vitters replied that he went to the house 648 German Place.

"When I saw my mother dead," said he, "I got excited. I pulled out my knife and said I would kill my father. I would have killed him if he had been there, but he went out when he heard I had arrived."

"Did you not call him names?"

"Yes, Sir; I did."

"Did you not then say that your father poisoned your mother?"

"I did, Sir."

Vitters denied that he had ever tried to influence any witness against his father.

Several witnesses were called to prove that Muller had given his wife twenty-five grains of arsenic in whisky, after they had had a series of quarrels over some property which stood in Mrs. Muller's name. The case will be continued to-day.

OSBORN TELLS OF HIS CAREER.

His Cross-Examination in Supplementary Proceedings Continued.

Lawyer Wales F. Severance took another turn at Charles S. Osborn, in supplementary proceedings, yesterday. The examination took place in the City Court, and Roger A. Pryor, Jr., was present to protect Mr. Osborn as much as possible. Mr. Severance began by asking the witness:

"What was the consideration for the horses and carriage you gave Mrs. Lillian Davis?"

"Not any."

"Where did you get the money to pay for them?"

"From John Osborn, Son & Co."

"Tell us how much jewelry you gave Mrs. Davis and its cost."

"About $1,000 worth. I cannot give you details."

"Was it paid for?"

"Yes, it was."

"You say Mrs. Davis sold the horses and carriage. Did you get any of the money?"

"No."

"Who told you if you would get out of the firm of John Osborn, Sons & Co. they would employ you at $500 a month?"

"Col. Crilly, the manager."

A paper was read by Mr. Severance, in which Osborn stated that while he was a member of the firm of John Osborn, Sons & Co. he had signed and negotiated notes of a total of $38,000 without the knowledge and consent of the firm.

"Now, do you say that the firm was liable for those notes?" he was asked.

"I do."

"Are you a member of any clubs or societies?"

"Yes; I belong to the Manhattan Club of New-York and the Montauk of Brooklyn."

"Are you a member of any church?"

"No."

"Did you take Mrs. Davis to Long Branch and introduce her as your daughter and say that you had presented her with $50,000?" The witness refused to answer.

"Did you tell the reporters at the examination that if you had not been forced to appear in court on that day you could have made enough money to have satisfied this judgment?"

Acting under instructions of his counsel, Osborn declined to answer.

"When did you cease living at home with your family?"

Objected to and not answered.

"Have you contributed to the support of your family during the past thirty days?"

Objected to and not answered.

"Is any one dependent upon you for support?"

Not answered.

"Will you now state what was the consideration for the money and property you gave Mrs. Lillian Davis?"

Osborn hesitated for a few moments, and then said with a loud laugh, "Affection."

This ended the examination, and Judge Newburger directed Osborn to appear in the City Court next Tuesday at 2 P. M.

EXAMINING STUDENTS OF LAW.

One of the Candidates for Admission Is a Woman.

The State Board of Examiners which examines candidates for admission to the bar sat for the first time in this city yesterday in the General Term room of the Court of Common Pleas. The board was appointed by the Court of Appeals under the act of 1894, and consists of Austen G. Fox, Franklin M. Dansher, and William P. Goodelle. The first two of the board were in New-York, and Mr. Goodelle examined candidates in the Second Division, in Brooklyn.

There were forty-four candidates for admission, among them one woman, Miss Florence H. Dangerfield. One applicant, Edward O. Power, is a member of the Seventh Regiment. He came into the examination room with his loaded musket, knapsack, and full uniform.

Commissioner Dansher asked him whether he liked the law better than the field of battle, and the candidate answered that the law was making him sweat a great deal more than the militia had, so far.

Commissioner Fox said it was the object to make the standard for admission higher, and that there would be an oral examination following the present written one.

The board has already conducted examinations in Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany, and out of twenty-three persons examined only six were rejected. The examinations will go on for several days.

The Champagne Sold at Koster's.

According to testimony produced yesterday in the suit of Oscar Hammerstein for an accounting of the affairs of Koster, Bial & Co., over 1,500 bottles of champagne are sold in the big Thirty-fourth Street music hall every month. This fact was elicited yesterday while Mr. Albert Bial was on the stand, before Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court.

Mr. Bial first testified that Hammerstein was about the Thirty-fourth Street place all the time, and that he had ample opportunity to examine the accounts and acquaint himself with the current prices of the goods that were sold by Koster & Bial to the corporation of Koster, Bial & Co.

The case will go on again to-day.

FOR RECEIVING STOLEN STAMPS.

Trial of Henry L. Brown Begun in a United States Court.

Henry Lionel Brown of 44 West Ninety-eighth Street, accused of receiving 31,000 postage stamps from William B. Smith, formerly an employe in the Government Bureau of Engraving at Washington, who had been convicted of stealing them from the department, was placed on trial before Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday.

Brown is a well-connected young man who had just left college and gone into the advertising and brokerage business at the time of his arrest. Chauncey M. Depew is expected to testify to the good character of the defendant.

According to the testimony of Arthur H. Seymour, an employe in the Randall Hotel, at Washington, Smith made several trips to New-York in the early part of September, 1894. Seymour accompanied Smith on two of those trips, on which occasions, Seymour testified, Smith carried a satchel filled with postage stamps. They put up at the Sherman Square Hotel, on the Boulevard, in this city, where the witness and Smith met Brown Sept. 17 last. Seymour said Smith wanted Brown to undertake to dispose of the stamps. The latter had agreed to do so, and took the stamps after they had been placed in envelopes.

J. P. White, cashier of a wholesale house at 549 Broadway, recognized the defendant as a person who had on two occasions sold him postage stamps in quantities of 2,500 and 4,550 at a discount of 5 per cent. White said it was not an unusual thing to purchase stamps at a discount from business men who received them by mail in payment of accounts. He had purchased as many as $40,000 worth in a year at a discount.

The trial will be continued to-day.

Death Sentence for Two Murderers.

Two murderers, Richard Leach and Thomas Kerrigan, were sentenced to death yesterday by Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Leach killed his wife last November at 412 West Forty-ninth Street, and Kerrigan murdered Aaron Alexander during a saloon brawl last Spring at 23 Rivington Street.

Justice Ingraham sentenced Leach to die during the week beginning March 18. When asked what he had to say, Leach responded that he was innocent of the crime for which he is to die, and added:

"I came to this city on a Monday, was arrested on a Tuesday, and was convicted on a Wednesday."

Kerrigan would say nothing. He was sentenced to die the same week.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—"Los" Curtis, who was on trial before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions, charged with having last election day tried to bribe George F. McCarthy to register illegally in the Thirtieth Election District of the Second Assembly District, was acquitted yesterday, the jury being out but half an hour.

—The action of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in fixing the value of the personal property of the Knickerbocker Press for the purposes of taxation at $100,000, has been sustained by Judge Beekman in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

—Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday dismissed a writ of habeas corpus obtained by A. H. Schleimer, a lawyer of 127 Forsyth Street, asking for his sister Annie's release from the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, to which institution she was committed without his knowledge or consent from her home, 132 Orchard Street.

—Mrs. Sarah Silbermeister was yesterday convicted of arson in the first degree before Recorder Goff in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The woman set fire to Leopold Weinberg's tailor's shop at 178 Orchard Street, having as an accomplice Louis Rothman. Rothman pleaded guilty. The woman will be sentenced on Friday next.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. —, original—Ex parte: In the matter of William Robertson, petitioner.—Petition for writ of error denied.

No. —, original—Ex parte: In the matter of E. R. Chapman, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus submitted by J. M. Wilson for the petitioner.

No. —, original—Ex parte: In the matter of J. S. Schriver, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus submitted by A. J. Dittenhoefer for the petitioner.

No. 14—William J. Connell et al., appellants, vs. John A. Smiley.—Submitted by W. J. Connell for the appellants and by W. J. Ryan for the appellee.

No. 163—George E. Beyknap et al., appellants, vs. George F. Schild.—Argument continued by J. H. Miller for the appellee and concluded by Assistant Attorney General Conrad for the appellants.

No. 139—Samuel Mather et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Richard Rillston.—Argument commenced by A. C. Dustin for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by F. O. Clark for the defendant in error, and by George F. Edmunds for the plaintiffs in error.

The day call for Wednesday, Jan. 23, will be as follows: Nos. 139, 166, 167, 168, 169, 775, 424, 807, 170, 171.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

33—Flynt Building and Construction Company vs. Brown. 66—Steiner, Kahn & Co. vs. United States. 67—La Manna vs. United States. 74—Appleton vs. Ecaubert. 75—Ecaubert vs. Appleton. 76—Phillip vs. Steamship Energia. 77—Insurance Company of North America vs. Steamship Energia, &c. 78—Schuyler Electric Company vs. Electric Engineering and Supply Company. 79—Guggenheimer vs. Kirschoefer. 80—Kirschoefer vs. Guggenheimer.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

97—Giltinan vs. Allen Bradley Co. 76—Sigua Iron Company vs. Green. 115—Anderson vs. United States Express Company. 116—Bolton vs. Quebec Steamship Company. 43—Slevin vs. McIntyre. 124—Williams vs. The Colorotype Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

United States Trust Company, appellant, vs Mayor, &c., of New-York; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles S. Higgins Company, appellant, vs. Higgins Soap Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

People ex rel. Ferdinand W. Chase, appellant, vs. Frank Campbell, Controller, &c.; same vs. Edward Wemple, Controller, &c., in re petition of Marcus T. Hun, &c., executors, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, appellants, vs. Tax Commissioners of New-York.—Orders of General and Special Terms reversed and proceedings remitted to the court below for further action.

United States Trust Company of New-York vs. Philip V. R. Stanton, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Edith Mason Faxon vs. John Mason and another, appellants.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Patrick Ready vs. Mayor, &c., of Syracuse, appellants; Village of Pelham Manor, appellant, vs. New-Rochelle Water Company; Thomson-Houston Electric Company of New-York, appellant, vs. Durant Land Improvement Company; Mission of Immaculate Virgin, &c., vs. Michael Cronin.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Wilson H. Gardenier, appellant, vs. Mary J. Perry and another; Charles S. Mott and another, appellants, vs. William Underwood and others.—Motion to prefer denied, with $10 costs.

Peter J. Soderman vs. Troy Steel, &c., Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss denied, with $10 costs.

William H. Clark, appellant, vs. Charles T. Poor, impleaded, &c.—Motion to dismiss granted, with $70 costs.

William Tubridy, appellant, vs. Stephen J. Wright and another, as executors, &c.—Argued by Lawrence J. Prendergast for appellant. William J. Leitch for respondent.

Henry Herbeck, appellant, vs. Sarah K. Puperl et al., as executors.—Argued by J. Treadwell Richards for appellant, George C. Holt for respondents.

John V. Crawford, Jr., as administrator, &c., vs. the Filson & Boillie Manufacturing Company, appellant—Submitted.

Cornelia F. Cleni, appellant, vs. David H. Sherman and another, as executors, &c.—Argued by Milton A. Fowler for appellant, Ira D. Warren for respondents.

Eugene Smith, as executor, vs. Frederick Rentz, appellant.—Argued by Leopold Leo for appellant, H. B. Closson for respondent.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called.

Class I.—1—Lewis vs. Meyer.

Class II.—2—White vs. Bruns.

Class III.—3—Hudson River Bank vs. Breen. 4—Benson vs. Lewis.

Class IV.—5—Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Power. 6—McCready vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 7—Werfelman vs. McKeon.

Class VI.—8—Schaffler vs. Barker.

Class VII.—9—Reinhardt vs. Greenwald. 10—Peyser vs. Sarner. 11—Mooney vs. Polak. 12—Leffler vs. Fics.

Class VIII.—13—Buckley vs. McLarnon. 14—Matter of Johnson Extract Wool Company. 15—Hilton vs. Journal of Finance. 16—Johnson Embossing Machine Company vs. Thomson. 17—Palmer vs. Clark. 18—Van Brunt vs. Garrison. 19—Wagner vs. Huerstel. 20—Van Rensselaer vs. Goodman. 21—Kortshofski vs. Board of Police Commissioners 22—People vs. St. Nicholas Bank, Matter of Frieman & Green. 23—Sander vs. Eisenman. 24—Haskins vs. F. W. Wolf Company. 25—South Danvers National Bank vs. Stevens. 26—Lopez vs. Merchants and Farmers' National Bank. 27—Matter of Cameron. 28—New-Jersey Brown Stone Company vs. Tipping. 29—Belver vs. Horton. 30—Palmer vs. Journal Printing Company. 31—Burmeister vs. Hargous. 32—Weiss vs. Greenwald. 33—Devere vs. Devere.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Andress. 2—Black. 3—Cooper, H. 4—Cooper, H. A. 5—Cotter. 6—Crist. 7—Doty. 8—Dunn. 9—Fass. 10—Fish. 11—Ginsberg. 12—Glass. 13—Hariott. 14—Harrison Brothers. 15—Hyde. 16—Jacobs. 17—Joiner. 18—McLaughlin Brothers. 19—Bardo. 20—Turnbull. 21—Westbrook.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

Law and Fact—1064—Kahn vs. Hoes. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Leven vs. Berger. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2507—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1665—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1805—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1890—Same vs. same. 1897—Elchold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit-Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same. 2600—Chambers vs. Chambers.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— —, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1102—Rowley vs. Padelford. 5557—Jarvis vs. The Mayor, &c. 2578—Williams vs. Wells. 2696—Koch vs. Haffner. 2354—Dounce vs. Singer & Guernsey Company. 2437—Dolen vs. Wuensch. 551:—Gentner vs. Anthony. 2366—Tarbox vs. New-York Stencil Works. 1471—Hess vs. Currier. 273—Coquard vs. Carter. 2569—Wallace vs. Frank. 2570—Wise vs. same. 2571—Morse vs. same. 1727—Miller vs. Guernsey. 2540—Raynor vs. Brunner. 2259—Strauss vs. Krug. 2602—Davis vs. Frohman. 907½—National Mohavlor Bank vs. Hand. 3879—Cunningham vs. Gans. 1179—Second National Bank vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 2474—McFadden vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company. 2017—Lederer vs. Tribune Association.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2472.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

938—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 2578—Sickles vs. Herold. 1230—Hen vs. Lesser. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 1229—Jahoda vs. Eldridge. 1281—Reich vs. Cochran. 1146—Cavagan vs. Hausling. 1208—Aller vs. White. 1211—McAuliffe vs. Newcombe. 2584—Kummer vs. Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company. 2541—Love vs. Sexton. 850—Home Maker Company vs. Alley. 1293—Waldman vs. Boniface. 1020—Lyon vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2254—Szakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 845—Barnes vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. 844—Curtis vs. same. 1232—Coleman vs. Erie Transfer Company. 1075—Pierpont vs. McGuire.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 152—Kalish vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. No other case will be taken up this term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Case on at 11 A. M.

719—Schuchardt vs. Schuchardt. 720—Friedland vs. Jacobs. 559—Stampe vs. Strauss. 585—Gallagher vs. Gallagher. 686—Gruber vs. Gruber. 739—Fischer vs. Fischer. 750—Ellenstein vs. Ellenstein. 740—Lynch vs. Lynch. 721—Stokes vs. Dunn. 631—Mazanec vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

876—Sarner vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 588—The Mayor, &c., vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1249—Siebert vs. Allhaus. 1225—Yates vs. Farrell. 1190—Connolly vs. Thorp.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1,253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1680—Lonergan vs. Manoth. 1447—Rider vs. Jackson. 1331—O'Connor vs. Schnepel. 1272—Driggs vs. The Mayor, &c. 837—De Kraft vs. De Kraft. 1034—Thompson vs. Loesen. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 1118—Heagney vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 803—Capriano vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 980—Seidlicke vs. Equitable Gaslight Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1113—Walton vs. Chadwick. 1091—Lang vs. Hartman. 1575—Frank vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1700—Beyer vs. Clark.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issue of Fact.—177—Estate of John Preiser. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Eugene O. Brien, Mary Masterson, Bridget Boyle, Thomas Kelly, Mary P. B. Mitchell, Rosa Bransch, Frederick W. Muller. At 2 P. M.: William A. Hardt, Aaron Close, John W. Hahn, Hannah Doyle, Franz Preuss.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on.

926—Revocation of Probate—Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

830—Stockton vs. Rogers. 644—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 575—Mastin vs. Rosenthal. 1254—Communipaw Coal Company vs. Fish. 864—Rottenburg vs. Nevins. 1248—Hess vs. Rothschild. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 1250—Manchester vs. George & Allen Company. 2821—Goodman vs. Sexton. 715—Rickey vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 198—Blen vs. Ten Eyck. 329—Siegel vs. Hoffman. 1239—Brannigan vs. Forty-second Street and Manhattanville Railroad Company. 1244—Simons vs. Bernstein. 1308—Eastman Company vs. Weinstock. 782—Photo-Litho Transfer Company vs. Gonlet. 783—Greenstone vs. Hopp. 1249—Bernard vs. Cordts. 1251—Dimond vs. Keister. 1255—Edye vs. Holvorseen. 1311—Spiegel vs. Wolf. 621—Acker vs. Steinhardt. 2372—Miller vs. Van Clief. 1297—Clayton vs. Kraus. 807—Somborn vs. Bayer. 324—Peiser vs. Strauss. 1312—Pollock vs. Bates. 1313—Same vs. Wise. 1314—Same vs. Bates. 1256—Lyon vs. Leavitt. 1328—Doyle vs. Hillis.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1150—Taube vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1136—Berry vs. Selchow. 1134—Roberts vs. Hess. 1161—Frazier vs. Lawrence. 1180—Coughlin vs. Malone. 1168—Baidfield vs. Hess. 2802—Newcombe vs. Hyman. 1285—Hasedorn vs. Buckwell. 1295—Aulbach vs. Gill. 1137—Fitzgerald vs. Timony. 1156—Green vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1526—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 1237—Aspell vs. Ashton. 739—Starkweather vs. McClelland. 2710—Maresi vs. American Yacht Club. 124—Freund vs. Flack. 112—Lewis vs. same. 265—Ablowich vs. Brady. 1040—Heilbrun vs. Raymond. 1289—Rosendorf vs. Hunninghaus. 1290—Lesser vs. same. 1291—Dunn vs. Wehle. 1295—Morrow vs. Walsh. 252—Rosenbaum vs. Cohen. 992—Ganzfried vs. Steinberger. 2714—Stern vs. Sexton. 2916—Klee vs. Grant. 1171—Baumann vs. Kohner. 897—Hill vs. Furman. 997—Goldberg vs. Epstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

268—Glasburner vs. Scallion. 968—Martin vs. Coleman. 1110½—Doppler vs. Doscher. 1196—Rosera vs. Glueckman. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 2828—Birmingham vs. Anthony. 1183—Markowitz vs. Hamburger. 3026—Hopkins vs. National Waterproof and Fibre Company. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company. 976—Dolan vs. Nestor. 2925—Whalen vs. Gorton. 1006—Stern vs. Man. 1189—Harlan vs. Simpson. 1197—Turner vs. Bishop. 2428—Reilly vs. J. Calvin Shafer Company. 1185½—Sommer vs. New-York and Hygela Ice Company. 1191—Rosenberg vs. Ehrlich. 1162—Hussle vs. Levy. 1202—Goetz vs. Hartmann. 1203—Curtis vs. Merwin. 1209—Smith vs. Godfrey. 1215—Kaufman vs. Horner. 1216—Hubier vs. Geschwind. 1218—Parsons Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 1219—Same vs. same. 930—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Kohn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3187—Hartman vs. Kraus. 3212—Carrere vs. Dunn. 3268—Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company vs. Lehman. 3003—Kaufman vs. Nachman. 3060—Levy vs. Krooks. 3081—Lind vs. Tracey. 2638—Weiss vs. Hatfield. 3231—Wells & Newton Company vs. Reinhardt. 3115—Harbaugh vs. Smith. 2317—Scranton Glass Company vs. Ormisby. 2040—Sommers vs. Hughes. 3280—Mooney vs. McGinnis. 3168—Lehman vs. Charles M. Patridge, (a corporation.) 3218—Reibstein vs. Quinn. 3215—Nusbaum vs. Roenig. 3116—The Potter Parlin Company vs. Diamond Coffee Mills. 3262—Sprung vs. Rauth. 3106—Pfister vs. Connor. 3183—Seymour vs. O'Connor.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1372.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for The People.

1—William Beggs. 2—James Ray.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—George Muller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—John Hannon. 2—Sarah Raisebeck. 3—Charles E. Brooks. 4—William T. Smith. 5—John Murphy. 6—William McCarthy. 7—Pasquale Tedesco. 8—Guiseppe D. Argestin.

Pleadings.—1—George Betra, John Conters, George Corab, Louis Seger, John James, and George Culchel. 2—Max Ehlart. 3—William Powers and Sylvester Stoks. 4—Perry Yarrington, John O'Malley. 6—James O'Brien. 7—Annie Mack. 8—Zadeck Bell. 9—Maggie C. Vieze. 10—William Clark, (2.) 11—John Graham. 12—John Carson. 13—Adolph Maas. 14—Henry Hoff. 15—George White. 16—John J. McDonald. 17—Severus Shaffer. 18—Michael Barbero. 19—Edward Byrne and William Byers. 20—John H. Leary, (3.) 21—Jacob Kuntz. 22—Joseph McClellan. 23—Delia Cooper, (2.) 24—George Hamilton. 25—Jeremiah Harrington. 26—Adolph Adelman. 27—Henry H. Goldband. 28—Timothy O'Connor. 29—Michael Feury. 30—Terence Meenan. 31—Oscar Petersen. 32—John Gerry. 33—John P. Tracy. 34—Garret Dalton. 35—Charles C. Lynch. 36—Charles Ohlkaver, Jr. 37—James Sheridan. 38—John Roach. 39—James Flynn. 40—Eugene McCarthy. 41—Daniel Dunn. 42—John Stradtman. 43—William Sheridan. 44—Patrick Reilly. 45—Bernard McCabe. 46—Otto Wogelsong. 47—Michael Sullivan. 48—Patrick J. New.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Daniel Mazzeo. 2—Louis Peters. 3—Vernona Keach. 4—John Bean. 5—Frank Farrell. 6—Edward Dunn. 7—Henry Maxwell. 8—Damase Cusson. 9—Richard Fanning and Frank Knapp. 10—Joseph Kennedy. 11—Henry Kaufman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Frank M. Nicholas. 2—Julius M. Misson. 3—Joseph Auslerowitch. 4—May Ward and Mary Welsh. 5—Charles G. Van Doren. 6—Marie Deterls. 7—Jesse Johns. 8—Albert Alberts. 9—William Brawley and James Burke. 10—John Stringer and William E. Conway. 11—Joseph Muller. 12—John La Rowe. 13—William Killam. 14—Minnie Wolf. 15—Joseph Heltz. 16—Philip Thompson and Charles Gumby. 17—Thomas Reilly.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—American Savings Bank vs. Fivey—William H. Rickets. Hardt vs. Way Manufacturing Company—Charles H. Daniels. Bach vs. Corrigan—Charles H. Daniels. Johnson vs. Schopp (two cases)—Adrian H. Larkin. Gleason vs. Mehrbach—Charles H. Daniels.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Stamler vs. White—Joseph A. Thompson,

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Herman Cohen and John T. Lee vs. Inman Brothers' Construction Company—David J. Lees.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Simon Liebovitz vs. John H. Truesdell, George D. Ryder, and Anton J. Spietor—Andrien T. Kiernan, Dora La Vrelle vs. J. Butler Hilton—Max Altmayer.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Cullen, J.—Part I.—Landon, J.—Part III.

776—Friedman vs. Crowell. 660—Dee vs. Worthington. 1769—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Company. 794—Caulfield vs. Smith. 817—Coppock vs. Long Island Railroad. 819—Spring vs. Bowne. 822—Burke vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 832—Collins vs. Accident Insurance Company. 1465-1479—Sherwood vs. Woodcock and others. 1688—Cox vs. Gallagher. 970—Dykman vs. Bank of New-York. 284—Stehlin vs. Jamaica Road Company. 1398—Gater vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and another. 841—Magner vs. Kobatschick. 846—McDonald vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad and another. 848—Giles vs. McLean. 849-850—Hensey vs. Ennis. 851—Robinson vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company. 857—Murphy vs. Carey and another. 222—Mahler vs. Woolsey. 857—Gowrian vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 248—Eldridge vs. Ross. 455—Miller vs. Housatonic Railroad. 782—Fallert Brewing Company vs. Fuchs. 880—Hurley vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad and another. Speir, trainerd

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The House Pooling Bill Reported to the Senate Without Amendment.

GORMAN WILL WORK AGAINST IT

The Friends of the Measure Feel Hopeful, However—Senator Chandler Introduces One Amendment, and Others to Come.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The friends of the Pooling bill gained a victory this morning by securing a favorable report on the bill as it passed the House. This was only secured after a hard fight in committee, and the loss of all propositions to amend, by reason of a tie vote.

Since the bill reached the Senate there has been a great pressure to defeat it, and equally as much to secure a report of the measure without amendment, for the reason that its friends feared any change in the text of the bill as it passed the House would imperil it if again sent back to that body. Its opponents, mindful of this weakness in the position of the bill, sought by every means to accomplish its amendment. When the committee met this morning various amendments were offered, among them that suggested by Commissioner Morrison, which gives the Inter-State Commerce Committee the authority to control and regulate the rates established before they have been put out by the railroads, instead of afterward, as the bill now stipulates. Railroad men looked upon this as striking at the very essence of the measure, and directed their efforts toward preventing this particular amendment.

The vote on this and all other amendments was the same—5 to 5—and was for that reason lost. Those who voted to amend the bill were Messrs. Gorman, Smith, Chandler, Wilson, and Lindsay. Those who voted for the measure just as it came from the House were Messrs. Brice, Camden, Wolcott, Butler, and Higgins. Then, when it was seen that the bill could not be amended at all the vote was taken on the proposition to report it to the Senate. Messrs. Gorman, Lindsay, and Wilson entered their protest against the passage of the bill without amendment, but said that they would vote for a report because they thought the Senate ought to be permitted finally to act, and that the bill ought not to be smothered in committee. They stated however, that they would offer their amendments in the Senate, and oppose the bill there as vigorously as they had in committee.

The following amendment, offered by Mr. Chandler and lost, was introduced by him in the Senate later in the day: "Preliminary to the filing of any such contract, the parties thereto shall present to the commission schedules of their existing rates of fares and freights upon the classes of passengers and merchandise to which the contract is applicable, and, if an order of disapproval shall be made, the commission shall certify in writing upon the contract that the existing rates of fares and freights are upon the facts then appearing, just and reasonable. Every such contract shall be made for a fixed period of time, not exceeding four years, and shall not become void at the expiration thereof, and the rates of fares and freights existing at the time of making such contracts shall not in any case be raised during its existence, without the prior approval of the commission, certified in writing and filed with the contract."

MR. BOYD ON "CLERICAL ORDERS."

Pennsylvania's Assistant General Passenger Agent Stands by Ministers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—In reference to the agitation by the Trunk Line Passenger Committee of the question of withdrawing clerical orders or half-rate tickets issued for the use of clergymen, George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was asked to-day if his company had found that the privilege had been abused.

"There is no foundation whatever," he replied, "for the statement that clerical orders have been misused, as far as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is concerned. Last year this company issued between 13,000 and 14,000 orders to clergymen residing on its lines east and west of Pittsburg, and no case of misuse or abuse of the privilege has come to our notice. Through many years of service in that branch of the railroad which is most intimately connected with the traveling public, my experience is that no class of people are more careful of the use of such privileges than ministers of the Gospel."

"What gound is there for such a charge?"

"If there has been any misuse of the orders issued by the other lines, it is due to the careless manner in which they have been issued, and the blame for their misuse should be placed upon the railroad, and not upon the ministers. It is an easy matter for the orders to get into improper hands, unless due care is observed, and this has doubtless caused all the trouble. Under our system, orders are issued only to ordained ministers of the Gospel, missionaries, and officers of the Salvation Army. Each person must apply to our local ticket agent, who certifies the application to this department, from which the order is issued. Unworthy persons could not secure orders where such a system is in vogue."

"Do you think the orders will be continued?"

"The question is in the hands of the Trunk Line Committee, and will be settled within the next two months. This company has always looked upon it as a proper courtesy. Clergymen, in their work of shaping public opinion and of elevating the moral tone of the people, are certainly a most deserving class, and this corporation has always felt that liberal treatment accorded them served the double purpose of contributing to the good work, and aiding a most worthy class of, at best, badly-paid workers."

MASSACHUSETTS RAILWAYS.

The Situation as Shown by the Report of the State Commissioners.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The Railroad Commissioners, in their annual report, show that no addition was made last year to the length of railroad line in the State except to second and side tracks. The aggregate capital stock of the forty-nine corporations June 30, 1894, was $101,892,607, an increase of $5,452,274 over the previous year, resulting from additional issues of stock by some of the companies.

The total amount of cash dividends declared the last year was $11,204,530, an increase of $372,129 over the previous year. Thirty out of the forty-nine corporations declared dividends ranging from 2 to 11 per cent. in amount, and nineteen paid no dividends. The amount of dividend-paying capital was $151,400,925. The amount of capital yielding no dividend was $40,481,772.

The total number of persons reported as killed or injured during the year ending June 30, 1894, was 1,114, being 337 less than in the preceding year. Of these, 232 were fatally injured and 882 were injured in a less degree. The casualties were divided as follows: To passengers, 146; to employes, 600; at grade crossings and at stations where there is passage across the tracks, 83, and to trespassers, 285. Twelve passengers were killed and 64 injured from causes beyond their control.

The railroads of the State have felt very sensibly the effect upon their revenues of the sudden and severe depression which fell like a blight upon the trade and industries of the country at the beginning of the last railroad year; but they have escaped, with a single exception, the financial disaster which has overtaken so many of the railroad corporations, large and small, in other sections of the United States. The exception was the New-York and New-England, which was placed in the hands of a receiver Dec. 28, 1893.

The financial statement shows a deficit of $1,823,561, against a surplus of $1,228,102 the previous year. The total income from all sources decreased $5,970,000, or 8.25 per cent., and the number of passengers carried was 10,345,700 less than in the previous year, or 8.64 per cent. The largest shrinkage was in freight traffic and revenue, the former over 17 per cent., and the latter over 13 per cent. At the same time, operating expenses were cut down over 10 per cent., and the average rate of dividend declared was the highest in the last nineteen years, notwithstanding the fact that it was necessary, in order to pay it, to draw upon the surplus of previous years to the extent of $1,823,561

GRADE-CROSSING WAR.

Increasing the Obstacles in the Way of Bridgeport Traction Company.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 22.—Injunctions are coming thick and fast in the war between the traction company of this city and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. As fast as one is disposed of another is secured by the railroad people. All this trouble is to prevent the crossing of the tracks of the Consolidated by the tracks of the electric railroad at Fairfield Avenue in this city. This morning in the Superior Court in this city the attorneys for the traction company made a motion to dissolve the injunction recently secured by the Consolidated road and which was made permanent and which the Supreme Court said should be dissolved, but Judge Prentice, who was on the bench, refused to make the order to-day, adjourning it until to-morrow morning.

It had come to the attention of the court that the traction company had prepared to lay the tracks as soon as the order dismissing the injunction was granted, and had about 200 Italian laborers at the crossing ready to go to work. In giving his decision Judge Prentice said that he was familiar with the facts in the case and was of the opinion that if the order was made at this time the efforts to lay the tracks would precipitate a riot.

The Consolidated Railroad people, fearing that the bill now in the Senate to prevent any electric road from crossing the tracks of a steam railroad at a grade would not pass in time to prevent the laying of the tracks at this point, secured from Chief Justice Andrews of this State another injunction restraining the traction company from laying their tracks at Fairfield Avenue, on the ground that, in order so to do, they must take private property belonging to the Consolidated road. Chief Justice Andrews was one of the dissenting Judges in the recent decision of the Supreme Court which dissolved the injunction and gave the traction company permission to establish another dangerous grade crossing in this city, in direct opposition to the policy of the railroad company to do away with them all along their line.

The Consolidated people will not allow the tracks of the electric road to cross their tracks as long as there is a fighting chance.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22.—The great public interest in the Grade-Crossing bill was manifested in the large attendance of spectators in the Senate Chamber when that body convened at 1 o'clock. Fifteen petitions from all over the State in favor of the immediate passage of the Grade-Crossing bill were presented by twelve Senators. Senator Marigold of Bridgeport presented a monster petition of 20,000 people of Bridgeport, and the petition of the Bridgeport Traction Company against the bill. Senator Chandler moved reconsideration of the vote, by which the bill was referred to the Railroad Committee.

After considerable debate reconsideration was voted, 18 to 4, and at 2:40 o'clock the bill was passed by a unanimous vote. Amendments exempting the City of Bridgeport from its provisions and also existing horse railroad companies desiring to change motive power to electricity were defeated.

Atchison Changes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The passenger department of the Santa Fé Road will be entirely reorganized. No heads are lost in the general shifting of position which will take place. J. J. Byrne, for a long time Passenger Traffic Manager, becomes General Passenger Agent of the Southern California and the Atlantic and Pacific, with headquarters at Los Angeles, the office he formerly held being abolished. H. G. Thompson will come from Los Angeles to Chicago, and take charge of the overflow in the Passenger Traffic Manager's office. General Passenger Agent George T. Nicholson, whose office has hitherto been at Topeka, will come to Chicago, where he will have better facilities for handling the business, while W. J. Block, Assistant General Passenger Agent, will be transferred to Topeka. The office of Assistant Freight Traffic Manager will be abolished.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Judge Wheeler, in the Superior Court in New-Haven yesterday, filed an order dissolving the injunction against the Fairhaven and Westville Railroad restraining that company from crossing the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's tracks at Belle Dock, which was granted by the latter last Saturday night and granted by Judge Studley.

—At a meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania systems, held in Pittsburg Monday, it was decided to cut the rate on coke from the Connellsville region to Pittsburg from 70 cents to 65 cents a ton. The new rate will go into effect on Feb. 1.

—Vice Chancellor Bird of New-Jersey yesterday denied the application of S. K. Wilson for the appointment of a receiver for the Trenton Passenger Railway Company. The court held that the company was not insolvent, but, on the other hand, free from debt.

—A circular has been issued by the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railroad offering to furnish vegetable seeds free to all patrons of the road whose crops were destroyed by the recent cold snap in Florida.

—A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared by the new Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad out of the earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1894. The net earnings were $143,000.

—Several firemen who were faithful to the Wabash Railway when the Debs strike was on last Summer were recently promoted to be engineers.

—President R. C. Hoffman and General Manager E. St. John of the Seaboard Air Line have just completed an inspection of that system.

—Receivers Walker, McCook, and Wilson of the Atchison system have started on a tour of inspection over the entire system.

—Some of the Boston railroad men are talking of a four-and-a-half-hour train between Boston and New-York.

—E. Ellery Anderson, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad, is now in Washington.

To Reclaim Land Under Water.

STAPLETON, S. I., Jan. 22.—The movement to secure the extension of the pier bulkhead lines on Staten Island to those fixed by the War Department has been revived, and a bill similar to that vetoed by Gov. Hill several years ago has been prepared for presentation to the Legislature. This bill gives the owners of the abutting shore property the first right to acquire from the State the new land under water.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors at this place this afternoon, the board was urged to take some action to secure for the county the additional land under water thus to be created. The matter was favorably received, and counsel was asked to advise the board as to its powers in the matter.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchases by the New Haven Road at Oak Point.

IMPROVEMENT IN PROSPECT THERE

Sales on West Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets—A Bit of Fifth Avenue Property Disposed of at Auction.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago, to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, twenty-one acres at Oak Point. The consideration is not given, and Mr. Samuel Goldsticker of the Phillips firm, who is supposed to have negotiated the transaction, refused to make any statement in the matter. The attorneys for the railroad company, Messrs. Miller, Peckham & Dixon, were equally non-communicative. It is supposed, however, that the price was about $250,000. The railroad company has also acquired other adjoining land from the East Bay Land and Improvement Company. These two parcels, together with what the railroad company already had at Oak Point, make up a plot of about 100 acres, with about a mile of water front. Extensive improvements are contemplated, and it is understood that the work will begin at once. Part of the work will consist of the building of docks to accommodate ocean-going vessels—the water being sixty or eighty feet deep—warehouses, &c.

Mr. Hugh O'Neill has bought the property at 122 to 126 West Twenty-first Street, and 123 to 127 West Twentieth Street, immediately in the rear, making a plot about 69 by 184 feet, with old dwellings. All except 125 West Twentieth Street was from the Tobias estate, the other seller being George D. L. Harrison. The property adjoins on the Twentieth Street side the building now owned and occupied by the firm of H. O'Neill & Co. Mr. O'Neill, thirteen years ago, bought, for $283,000, from the Hebrew Congregation Shearith Israel, the greater part of the Sixth Avenue front between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, extending 271.4 feet on the former and 75 feet on the latter street. On Twenty-first Street it extends to the old Jewish cemetery. One piece on the Sixth Avenue front, 23 feet wide, could not be bought, and is leased to Mr. O'Neill. The property has appreciated very much in value since his purchase.

The Congregation Shearith Israel has abandoned the idea of selling the synagogue property on Nineteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and will, instead, lease it for a period of twenty-one years, with renewals. The plot measures 97 by 92 feet, and the valuation put on it is $250,000. The lease will be on the basis of 5 per cent. on this valuation.

The members of the committee of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association are indignant at a publication which stated that they have refused to appear before the Chamber of Commerce committee that is engaged in trying to discover the merits of the bill before the Legislature regarding the place of holding legal sales. By request, the auctioneers' committee appeared before the other committee and made its statement. The members were informed that they would be notified in case any further hearings were had. At any such hearing they are willing to appear and to give their reasons for having the legal sales retained at 111 Broadway. They prefer an open hearing for both sides, so that the merits of each may be fairly judged by the general public.

A special meeting of the Real Estate Exchange Directors was held yesterday to consider the report of the Committee of Fifteen regarding the establishment of a Board of Registered Brokers and other proposed reforms in business methods. Mr. John L. Cadwalader, the Exchange's counsel, was present, and called attention to some legal difficulties which might arise if certain features of the report were adopted in their present form. Thereupon a committee, consisting of Messrs. Barton, Robinson, Jayne, Cammann, and Marling, was appointed to look into the legal and other aspects of the report and to bring as many of the proposed plans in active operation as can be done, and to report at the next meeting of the Directors.

Mr. V. K. Stevenson, after three years' illness, has resumed business. He received many congratulations yesterday on the occasion of his first appearance in the auction room.

The most notable of the auction sales of real estate held yesterday were by Mr. George R. Read of property belonging to the Valentine G. Hall estate. The sale was held in the Exchange room in Liberty Street, and was attended by many brokers, operators, and others interested in realty. Among the number were Amos F. Eno, A. D. Juilliard, Albert Flake, Edward Mitchell, C. F. Hoffman, Jr., John Downey, L. Napoleon Levy, James P. Kernochan, Jacob Hirsh, Isidor Hoffstadt, C. De R. Moore, Peter Mitchell, L. Hess, V. K. Stevenson, J. E. Levyness, Charles A. Schermerhorn, David H. Carroll, D. A. Cushman, Harris Mandelbaum, and Hellner & Wolf.

The first parcel offered was 398 Fifth Avenue, west side, 76.11 feet north of Thirty-sixth Street, 27.7½ by 125, with small jog off the end of the lot. There is a four-story brownstone building, with stores, on the lot, extending back 85 feet. With two floors vacant, the property now rents for $8,500 per year. Bidding began at $100,000 and was pushed up, $5,000 at a time, until $175,000 was reached. Then $1,000 bids carried the amount up to $180,000. Mr. John Downey, the builder, bid $500 more, and obtained the property for $180,500.

The four-story brownstone dwelling, 3 West Thirty-sixth Street, with lot 25 by 98.9, touching the rear of the Fifth Avenue property, was next offered. Bidding began at $50,000, and was pushed up to $77,000, at which price Mr. Frank K. Sturgis of Work, Strong & Co., secured it. He has been living in the house since its erection.

The auctioneer, who had also announced the sale of the adjoining property, 5 and 7 West Thirty-sixth Street, made the statement that these two houses would be withdrawn, because the prices obtained were not regarded as adequate. It was understood that the heirs wished to obtain at least $80,000 for each, and the bidding on the other parcels did not indicate a prospect of reaching this figure.

The Fifth Avenue piece was bought in December, 1884, for $133,500. The adjoining piece to the south, 396 Fifth Avenue, was bought in 1882 by Dr. E. E. Marcy for $40,000; 402 and 404 Fifth Avenue, the latter at the corner of Thirty-seventh Street, were bought by Robert and Ogden Goelet in 1886 for $250,000. In December, 1884, the property at 3 West Thirty-sixth Street, with stable on it, was bought for $84,000. The dwelling has since been built on it.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $40,200, to F. De R. Wissmann, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 11 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 102.2½.

Mr. J. Montgomery Strong sold, under foreclosure, at $48,000, to Michael Coleman, the four-story brownstone dwelling 10 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 21.11½ by 102.2.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, at $15,912, to Annie McPeat, the five-story brick tenement, 207 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Louis Mesier of A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, 72 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, estate of Christopher Meyer, the Dater homestead, in the Twenty-third Ward, comprising 25.1272 acres, with front of 1,280.95 feet on Southern Boulevard and also fronting on One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Prospect Avenue.

By W. W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, triangular plot bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 102.5⅝ by 120.3 by 62.11. Due on judgment, $16,450.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Appleton L. Clark, referee, 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,350.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, 331 East Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 170 feet west of First Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-story tenement. Due on judgment, $15,550.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lloyd McKim Garrison, referee, four lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100, with frame buildings. Due on judgment, $9,700.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter L. Halpin, referee, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 125.1¼ feet east of Mott Avenue, 25 by 100, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,930.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 56 and 58 Allen Street, east side, 140 feet south of Grand Street, 40 by 88 by 39.9 by 87.11, with part of five-story brick building on 58 and one-story brick on 56.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 209 to 213 East Twenty-third Street, six-story brick store building, by Cass Realty Corporation of 503 Fifth Avenue; cost, $65,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, one-story frame shed and office by A. F. Sieghardt of 410 East Eighty-fifth Street; cost, $750.

No. 89 East Broadway, four-story and basement brick flat, by Israel D. Goodman; cost, $16,000.

No. 176 West End Avenue, four-story and attic brick dwelling, by Virginia Jaros of 230 West Forty-second Street; cost $38,000.

Nos. 283 to 287 Sixth Avenue, by George H. Beyer, alterations to two five-story brick stores; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 54 and 56 College Place, by George W. Welsh estate, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 58 and 60 College Place, by same, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $1,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. T. C. Van Pelt has sold for Mrs. Eleanor D. Chinnick, to William J. Pearson, at $21,000, the three three-story brownstone flats 321 to 325 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, each 19 by 65 by 90.

At auction, in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. William Cole sold in partition, at $16,100, to M. L. Harvey, the three-story brick store building 302 Fulton Street, between Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, 21.5 by 100. To Annie Pluger, at $4,875, he sold the northwest corner of Bath Avenue and Bay Seventeenth Street, 96.8 by 125.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to the Society of St. Johnland, plaintiffs, at $2,800 and $2,900 respectively, the two two-story and basement brick dwellings 605 and 607½ President Street, 15.2 and 14.8 by 95. To Martin Bennett, at $1,500, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 151 Watkins Street, 25 by 100. To Augusta A. Roby, plaintiff, at $1,500, he sold the lot, 50 by 100, at the northeast corner of the Eastern Parkway and Stone Avenue. To Hamilton A. Gill, plaintiff, at $1,550, he sold the two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Sutter Avenue, 15 feet east of Vesta Avenue, 15 by 79.11. To Claus H. Stelling, plaintiff, at $6,500, he sold the two-story brick dwelling 487 Eighth Street, 17 by 100. To James Philips, plaintiff, at $32,000, he sold the four four-story brick flats 252 to 260 Sixth Street, 105 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Hancock Street, north side, 190 feet east of Throop Avenue, four three-story and basement stone-front dwellings, 18.4 by 45 each, $7,000 each; John F. Laddington, owner.

McDonough Street, north side, 22 feet west of Lewis Avenue, three three-story and basement stone-front dwellings, 18.4 by 45 each, $7,000 each; same as above.

Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth Avenue, four three-story frame flats for six families, each 25 by 61, $5,000 each; William Glazier, owner.

Atlantic Avenue, (Sea Gate,) opposite Beach Forty-third Street, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 26 by 32 rear by 30 deep, $6,000; James T. Nelson, owner.

Forty-first Street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36, $1,800; Louis Houghey, owner.

Graham Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Debevoise Street, four-story brick store and office building, 30.6 by 65, $8,000; John Schultheiss, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

105TH ST, s s, 231.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.9; the Deutsche Spar and Credit Verein (corporation) to Hermann Horenburger and another.... $5,000

108TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Vincenzo Grazidio to Antonio Licciardi..... 1

GRAND BOULEVARD, e s, 20 ft s of 142d St, 20x70; John W. Haaren to John Burns..... 23,000

119TH ST, n w corner of Lenox Av, 25x75.11; Charles S. Davison to Walther Luttgen..... 2

99TH ST, s e corner of West End Av, 50x19; George V. Eggers and wife to E. Clifford Potter..... 1

119TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 100.11x200; Eugene C. Potter and wife to George W. Eggers..... 1

NELSON AV, e s, 144.11 ft s of Orchard St, Lot 2, map of 10 lots at High Bridge Station, 23d Ward; Harry P. Northrop to Patrick Mescall..... 1

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 660 ft n e of Samuel St, 33x150; Isaac A. Train to Jacob R. Heck and wife..... 1,200

170TH ST, s s, 122.6 ft e of Webster Av, 32.6x100; Michael Kirchner and wife to Charles F. Jenne..... 3,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 20 ft n of 172d St, 20x100; John B. Mayo, referee, to Dennis W. Moran..... 3,075

8D AV, 325; Margaret W. Boardman, by Amelia W. Boardman, to Joseph S. Bryce, 1-12 part..... 1,833

20TH ST, s s, 232.4 ft e of 4th Av, 26.8x92, being 13 Gramercy Park or 114 East 20th St; John E Cowdin to Gertrude C. Cowdin..... 10

75TH ST, n s, 179 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; Charles S. Davison to Walther Luttgen..... 35,000

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; same to same..... 2

18TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100; Adam Hoppel and wife to William F. Rohrig..... 19,000

45TH ST, 358 and 360 West; William F. Rohrig and wife to Adam Hoppel..... 90,000

76TH ST, n s, 355 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; William J. and Mary P. Jacob to Clayton Platt..... 1

52D ST, s s, 294 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Stanley W. Dexter to Gabriella A. Dexter..... 10

122D ST, 170 East; James Henderson and wife to Michael Moloney..... 21,500

135TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x99.11; Michael Davey and wife to Cornelius Q. Hoffman..... 30,000

108TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of 4th Av, 17 x100.11; Edward C. Prescott and wife to Lina C Ludeke..... 11,550

ARMAND PLACE, n w s, 200 ft s w of Perot St, 25x97; Rudolph Navarath to Mary Navarath..... 10

MOSHOLU AV, s e corner of Plot 26, map of Abraham Schermerhorn, 50x116; Henry S. Sayer to Hamlin Babcock..... 10

GREENWICH ST, 462; Delaplaine Brown and wife to Samuel Crooke. 14,500

RUTGERS PLACE, n s, 130.6 ft w of Clinton Place, 26x110; Sarah Kaiser to R. S. Green..... 1

MONTGOMERY ST, 97, e s, 21.10x58.7; Margaret and Michael Meehan to Jacob Kottek..... 100

WEST BROADWAY, 129; Mary E. Plummer, trustee of Amy E. Burk, to Jacob Hirsh..... 1

12TH ST, 72 West; Frederick S. Young to Mary Macdonald..... 10

2D ST, n s, 61.7 ft w of 2d Av, 20.5x 71x20.6x78.1; Franklin Bien, referee, to Adolph M. Droste..... 11,200

LAFAYETTE PLACE, 7; Louis M. Jones and others to Edward Judson..... 1

11TH ST, 701 East; John Carr and wife to Annie M. Jegonits..... 1

GREENWICH ST, n e corner of West 12th St, 74.7x77.10x68.3x48.11x 21; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Mary E. Plummer, trustee of A. E. Burk. 1

MORTON ST, s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; James McGovern to William B. Pope..... 50,000

19TH ST, 46 West; William P. St. John, trustee, and William H. Scott and another to William Wetterer..... 45,000

9D AV, 325; Clemence L. Hasell and others to Joseph S. Bryce, 11-12 part..... 20,167

Recorded Mortgages.

ANSBACHER, Leopold, to United States Trust Company, New-York; e s of Madison Av, 105 ft s of 122d St, 5 years..... $10,000

BURRIS, John, to John W. Haarens; e s of Grand Boulevard, 20 ft s of 142d St, installments..... 4,500

DROSTE, Adolph M., and wife to J. J. O'Donohue as Chamberlain of New-York City; n s of 2d St, 61.7 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 4,387

DOBSON, Henry G., and another, individually and executors, to George Grossman; 126 West Washington Place, 2 years..... 1,000

EGGERS, George W., to Eugenia C. Potter; s s of 119th St, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 7,000

FERRARA, Alfonse, to David Stephenson Brewing Company; part of Lot 5, map of Woodstock, 1 year... 550

FRANK, Peter, and wife to Moses G. Wright; e s of Elton Av, 48 ft s of 159th St, 3 years..... 2,000

GRAFFIN, Alvin J., and wife to Henry Soutngate, trustee; 411 West End Av, 3 years..... 17,000

HORENBURGER, Hermann, and another to The Dutch Spar and Credit Verein; s s of 105th St, 231.3 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,300

HOFF, Margaret, and others to George V. N. Baldwin; s s of 112th St, 627.1 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 7,000

HAPPEL, Adam, to The German Savings Bank, City of New-York; 300 ft w of 45th St, 1 year..... 31,000

SAME to same; 358 West 45th St, 1 year..... 31,000

JUDSON, Edward, to L. M. Jones and another; 7 Lafayette Place, 1 year..... 27,500

KOTTEK, Jacob, to Frances M. Marks; 67 Montgomery St, 1 year. 6,000

KEENAN, Michael J., to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 142d St, 375 ft e of 8th Av, demand..... 4,000

LITHAUER, Edward L., to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen and another; s s of 34th St, 247 ft w of 2d Av, (four mortgages,) 4 years..... 52,000

LICCIARDI, Antonio, and wife to Vincenzo Grazidio; s s of 108th St, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,200

MANDEVILLE, Laura, and another to Margaret Inglis; e s of Amsterdam Av, 52.4 ft n of 74th St, 3 years..... 12,000

MAREIS, Frank J., and wife to United States Trust Company; e s of 8th Av, 80 ft s of 120th St, 5 years..... 12,000

MOLONEY, Michael, and another to Fanny Aschelm; 170 East 122d St, 3 years..... 15,000

MURPHY, Minnie, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 150th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 10,000

POPE, William B., to H. H. Van Alst; s s of Morton St, 105 ft e of Hudson St, demand..... 2,000

PELL, Walden, and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Bond St, Lot 25, map of William Israel, 1 year..... 20,000

ROHRIG, William F., and wife to Adam Haffel; n s of 18th St, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 6,000

SPIESS, Amelia, to J. J. Lyons; 141 East 56th St, 3 years..... 1,000

TARRANT & CO. to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s e corner of Greenwich and Warren Sts, 5 years. 95,000

WERNER, Rebecca, to Solomon Frankel and another; e s of Norfolk St, Lot 1595, map of James Delancey, 2 years..... 6,000

WETTERER, William, to William W. Astor; n s of 18th St, 301.8 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 25,000

SAME to William P. St. John, trustee, s s of 19th St, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 25,000

WALSH, Robert B., and wife to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s w corner of West End Av and 78th St, 3 years..... 25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Bettie M., to Rachel Well..... $14,700

ARENDT, Simon, to Charles Levy.. 1,250

AUSTIN PLUMBING COMPANY to W. D. Starr..... 1

ASTEN, Flora T., to J. K. Averill... 1

BIELE, Ewald, to Otto L. Stix..... 1,752

BERGE, Charles L., to Charles H. Dugliss..... 900

CRAINE, George W., to Catharine Tomes..... 5,061

COOK, Thomas H., to Michael Murray..... 1,000

ERDMAN, Bertha, to J. W. Sandford, Jr..... 1

HEINRICH, Ernestine, to Herman Pfeil..... 3,000

KEATOR, Jennie C., to Clayton Platt 3,000

MULLER, Conrad, to Gabriel Rosenstein..... 13,000

MOHR, Jacob, to Amalie De Vries... 12,163

PLATT, Clayton, to Jacob & Skinner Realty Company..... 3,000

PHELAN, James J., trustee, to Philip Furlong..... 600

STONE, Ellen, executrix, to B. F. Amend..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CHANLER, John A., and others to Henry Morgenthau; s e corner of 6th Av and 18th St, 92x181.3, 21 years..... $28,000

GOELTZ, Francis A., to John N. Hashagen; store, 1,287 1st Av, 5 years.. 420

LEVY, Bertha, to N. Jacobs & Son; store, 1,445 1st Av, 4 years..... 1,500

NEWCOMBE, Ida M., individually and as executrix, to Michael Rooney; first floor n w corner of Washington St and Perry St, 3 years..... 1,500

LYNCH, John, to John Keenan; store, 685 1st Av, 5 years..... 1,000

MIERISCH, Charles, to Schulder Brothers; store, s e corner of Lexington Av and 124th St, 5 years...1,500, 2,000

THE REMBRANDT HOUSE to Elisha S. Malcolm; Apartment 10, fifth floor, s s of 57th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 3½ years..... 1,150

THEBAUD, Mary E. C., and Julia M. Schermerhorn to William H. Hastings; 84 West St, 5 5-12 years..... 1,200

THURSTON, William R., executor of Mahlon Day, to Amandus Fette; 306 Bowery, 3 years..... 1,500

Lis Pendens.

70TH ST, s s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 125 ft front; Henry P. Rogers, executor, against Lewis Z. Bach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GOERCK ST, w s, 125 ft n of Broome St, 25 ft front; Max Savelson against Henry MacFarland and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

SAME PROPERTY; Nathan Rubenstein against Rebecca I. Hurwitz and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

LENOX AV and 130TH ST, s w corner; 130th St, s s, 85 ft w of Lenox Av, 14 ft front; Margaret Keenan against John Keenan and others, (partition.)

AUDUBON AV and 175TH ST, s e corner; 181st St, s s, 25 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50 ft front; 80th St, n s, 80.6 ft w of Park Av, 20.6 ft front; 210th St, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 200 ft front; Ellie Weill against Abraham Lichtenstein and others, (action to set aside deeds.)

134TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150 ft front; Frederic de P. Foster against Fredericke Mayer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

BIRMINGHAM ST, 10 to 14; Madison St, 189 and 139½; Louis Lewinson against Louis Krulewitch, owner and contractor..... $1,299

BIRMINGHAM ST, 2 to 8; same against same owner and contractor. 285

BIRMINGHAM AND MADISON Sts, n e corner; George J. Schnatz against Muench & Lewinson, contractors; Louis Krulewitch, owner.. 241

RIVINGTON ST, 226; Max Zwerding against O'Brien, owner; Michael Meehan, contractor..... 45

RUTGERS PLACE, 3; Charles Weinstein against Eva Kaye, owner; Sol L. Kaye, contractor..... 1,270

68TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 65 ft front; Diadaro Ulliano against Careli V. Kasteur, owner; A. Rizzi, contractor..... 330

124TH ST, 210 AND 212 EAST; Tiernan & Carle against Hannah S. Cole, owner; Frederick B. Cole, contractor..... 100

148TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; F. Bozzenhardt against William H. Brandt, owner; John and Edward Anderson, contractors..... 190

Ferryboats in Collision.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 22.—The Erie ferryboat Pavonia and the Hudson City of the Pennsylvania Line collided in the fog at 2 o'clock this morning. The Pavonia lost a portion of her guard rail and her journal box was damaged. The Hudson City's rudder chain was broken. The damage to both boats will not exceed $1,000. There were very few passengers, and no one was hurt.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1895,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE
New-York Life Insurance & Trust Company,
Executors of the Estate of
ABNER BARTLETT, Dec'd,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES
NO. 193 FRONT STREET,
(Bet. Burling Slip and Fulton St.,)
4-story iron and brick building, 20x65x75.

S.E. Cor. of Rivington & Attorney Sts.
6-story brick building, Stores & Lofts. Lot 50x100.

79 CLINTON PLACE,
(158 feet West of 5th Av.,)
4-story brick dwelling, 25x48x93.11.

NO. 497 THIRD AVENUE,
East side, bet. 33d and 34th Sts.,
5-story brick building, Stores and Flats, 25x65x80.

NOS. 151 & 153 EAST 50TH ST.,
Bet. Lexington and 3d Avs.,
Two 5-story Double Flats, each

THE CURRENCY SITUATION

Possible that a Bill May Be Passed by This Congress.

MR. HILL PREDICTS LEGISLATION

Senator Jones Will Introduce His Bill—Senator Smith Is Preparing Another — Something May Be Done.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Although the outlook for currency legislation is not bright, individual Senators say they have not yet given up hope of such legislation, and that their efforts will be directed to the passage of some bill designed to relieve the Treasury. Senator Hill this afternoon said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that a currency bill of some kind surely would be enacted by this Congress. It would be a bill, he added, designed primarily to relieve the Treasury by the issue of long-term, low-interest-bearing bonds. Mr. Hill intimated that the Sherman bill introduced last week might form the basis of the measure which would succeed eventually.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas is about ready to introduce in the Senate the bill which he prepared some time ago and has withheld because of the lack of support foreshadowed in the criticisms which followed its publication. He said this afternoon that he might submit the bill to the Senate in a day or two. Regarding his former assertion that he should not try to push the bill unless he was assured that it would be supported by a majority of the Senate, he said that while he did make the statement credited to him, he had concluded that it would be unwise to follow the plan he originally outlined. Mr. Jones realizes the necessity of affirmative action by this Congress, and is disposed to do his utmost to bring about the desired legislation. He frankly admitted, however, that the prospect of such legislation was not bright.

Mr. Smith is at work on the details of a bill which he may present this week. He said to-day when questioned on the subject that he was unprepared to give any particulars concerning the measure, but that it was his aim to formulate a bill which might be the basis of an honorable compromise between the extremists on both sides of the chamber. He has consulted within the last twenty-four hours with Republican and Democratic Senators, and seems to be hopeful of pointing a way to a satisfactory settlement of the currency question.

The report was current at the Capitol to-day that Mr. Hill would soon offer a bill which reflected the views of the Administration, but the New-York Senator said it was untrue. The Senate Committee on Finance this morning held its regular meeting, but took no action on the currency question, although in the last few hours of the session this question was discussed. Members of the committee who were seen after the meeting said the situation looked a little more hopeful, although they were careful not to give grounds for this belief. One Senator said this afternoon that he should expect to see fresh life given to the currency movement next week, after the Nicaragua and Hawaiian matters should be disposed of.

MORE CALLS FOR EXPORT GOLD.

Mr. Jordan Talks with Shippers About Bars and Coin.

Exporters withdrew from the Sub-Treasury yesterday $1,250,000 in gold, in addition to $250,000 engaged Monday, but not then withdrawn. For other use there was a further withdrawal yesterday of about $100,000. This reduces the Treasury gold reserve as low as it was one year ago, when proposals were issued for $50,000,000 in bonds.

In view of the prospect of large exports in the near future, Assistant Treasurer Jordan summoned the principal gold exporters to the Sub-Treasury yesterday and asked them if they would accept bars instead of coin, if the Treasury Department would remove the prohibition against the sale of bars by the Assay Office. Although Mr. Jordan did not say so, it was understood by his callers that he spoke by authority from Washington.

The conference moved smoothly until Mr. Jordan suggested that the buyers pay for the bars a premium of one-eighth of 1 per cent., or $1.25 per $1,000. Since the exporters have stopped the flow of bar gold to the Assay Office by paying smelters a premium of one-tenth of 1 per cent., or $1 per $1,000, they declined to entertain Mr. Jordan's proposition.

The Treasury Department at one time sold bullion at face value for coin. When coin ran light in weight, exporters bought bullion. Then the department fixed a premium of one-twenty-fifth of 1 per cent. on bars. Exporters continued to buy them when they saw an advantage in so doing. The department in Secretary Foster's administration issued an order prohibiting the sale of bars. It forced exporters to take coin until recent conditions in foreign exchange and light-weight coin led them to buy bars of the gold producers. This shut off the Government's bullion supply.

Argument seems to have been used for some time with the department authorities to persuade them that the Government could better afford to spare bars than coin. The Government can get as much money for bars as for full-weight coin, and in selling bars it can save expressage to and from the mint and the cost of coinage. Against this persuasion the employes of the Philadelphia Mint, whose work would be lessened if bars were taken for export instead of coin, were influential at the department.

It is thought that the department has reached the opinion, as manifested in yesterday's conference, that it better can afford to dispense with the services of a large part of the force at the Mint, as would happen if exporters took bars instead of coin, than to risk the consequences of much further depletion of its stock of coin. On the terms proposed by Assistant Treasurer Jordan, however, exporters feel that the Government offers them certainly no advantages. They think they are masters of the situation, and that the Treasury Department must propose terms that will enable them to get bar gold at prices at least as low as they now pay for it, if it expects them to agree to anything.

An important element in the immediate course of the foreign exchange market and the probable increase in the gold shipments is the return of $5,000,000 bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern Railway from Europe. These bonds are largely held in Amsterdam. As no better remittance can be obtained, it is probable that gold will be shipped to pay for that portion of the issue. The bonds are returning under the offer of purchase made by the Illinois Central Railroad a short time ago.

The Idahoans Learn by Experience.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 22.—The Legislature has passed a bill repealing the act passed two years ago, making obligations of all kinds payable in either gold or silver, all contracts to the contrary notwithstanding. The effect of the former measure was to do no good to the cause of silver and to drive capital from the State.

Dockery Has a Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Dockery of Missouri introduced in the House to-day a bill repealing the section of the act of July, 1882, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and to issue certificates therefor.

MAYOR STRONG WOULD GO SLOW

He Will, However, Keep an Eye on Legislation Regarding the Greater New-York—Has a Copy of the Bill.

Andrew H. Green, President of the Municipal Consolidation Commission, Commissioner F. W. Devoe, and Andrew D. Parker, counsel to the commission, called upon Mayor Strong yesterday to discuss the Greater New-York bill with him.

This bill will come before the Legislature to-morrow.

The Mayor explained that, while he was in favor of the Greater New-York and thought that the expressed will of the people should be obeyed, he believed that haste in the matter was neither wise nor necessary.

President Green said:

"That is true, so far as the adjustment of finances is concerned. In any thorough consideration of this subject three prominent conditions that must be dealt with occur—debt, taxation, and valuation. The indebtedness of the divisions proposed to be united differs widely as do the rate of taxation and the percentage of the actual value of the property assessed.

"In New-York the debts of the city and county are practically the same. There is also but one rate of taxation, and one standard for valuation. In Brooklyn it is very different. There are many odd rates of taxation, each higher than in New-York, and there exists both a city and a county debt.

"This is confusing, and the sooner the situation is simplified the better. It is, however, obvious that the existing diversity in the financial affairs of the various municipalities must be left to be adjusted by time and the equitable provisions of future legislation, and there must be but one standard of valuation for taxation, one equal rate of taxation, and one debt-contracting authority only."

Commissioner Devoe and Lawyer Parker suggested to the Mayor that annexation should be the first step, and then, when the Greater New-York was an established fact, the adjustment of financial matters could be legally and, if need be, leisurely proceeded with.

The Mayor got a copy of the bill, and said he would keep an eye on legislation upon the subject.

CALL ATTACKS AND IS BEATEN

The Senator Vents His Spite Against the Sergeant at Arms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The relations between Senator Call and Col. Richard D. Bright, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, have not been cordial, owing to the demand of Call for privileges not accorded to other Senators, but the Senate was not informed of the difficulty until yesterday, when Mr. Call sought, by means of a resolution, to humble Col. Bright, and signally failed. The resolution, which looked harmless on its face, directed the Sergeant at Arms to set aside a room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and furnish the clerks necessary to prepare and send out certain documents. In explanation, Mr. Call said, with warmth, that he had accumulated many documents in his sixteen years of service in the Senate and desired to send them to his constituents, but had been met with a refusal by the Sergeant at Arms to permit the folding room force to send them for him.

Mr. Cockrell asserted that the resolution was a direct reflection on Col. Bright, and was designed to secure for Mr. Call a favor not extended to other Senators. While he was speaking, Col. Bright entered the chamber and took a seat at the right of the President, facing Mr. Call. He was smiling and apparently certain of vindication. His appearance had the effect of increasing Mr. Call's anger, and the Senator made a violent harangue, in which he declared that the Sergeant at Arms had such sacred garments that only a few Senators were permitted to touch them. Mr. Chandler made a characteristic speech, full of mock sympathy for the Florida Senator. If Mr. Call, he said, had permitted his public documents to accumulate for sixteen years, he ought to have the assistance of the entire Senate force in getting rid of them.

Mr. Call's remarks provoked Senators Blackburn and Voorhees to bitter replies, and Mr. George took advantage of the opportunity to announce that there were many persons drawing pay from the Senate who did little or nothing to earn their money, and that the current expenses of the Senate and House were greater than the entire cost of the Government under Washington. In the circumstance Mr. George thought Mr. Call ought to be accommodated. The Senate thought otherwise and referred the resolution to the Committee on Rules, which will pigeonhole it.

Two Men Injured in a Foundry.

Leon Miller, forty-five years old, of 722 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and Robert Egan, thirty-two years old, of 274 Seventh Avenue, were injured yesterday through the bursting of an iron bowl in an iron foundry at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Miller had his left foot fractured, while Egan's right arm was broken. Both men were taken to the New-York Hospital.

Charles J. Patterson Re-elected.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County met at the General Headquarters, at 193 Montague Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and Charles J. Patterson was re-elected Chairman and Alexander M. White, Jr., of the First Ward, was elected Secretary.

Dropped Dead in the Street.

Teresa Fischer, a widow, thirty-seven years old, of 1,069 Second Avenue, while going out to spend the evening with some friends last night, dropped dead at Fifty-third Street and Second Avenue.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Dinners, Receptions, and Dances.—Mrs. William Astor gave a large dinner last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cannon also gave a dinner. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low of Brooklyn gave a dinner. Mrs. Harris C. Fahnestock and Mrs. Frederick Robinson gave dinners. Mrs. John T. Hall gave a pleasant dance at Sherry's in the evening. Among those receiving yesterday were Mrs. Robert Hoe and Miss Hoe, Mrs. George Wolcott Hubbell, Mrs. Burr Wendall, and Mrs. G. G. Smith and Miss Smith. Mrs. James A. Scrymser gave the second in the series of her evening receptions.

—Wedding of Col. Harstrom and Miss Folsom.—The wedding of Miss Caroline Folsom and Col. Reginald Harstrom is announced for the middle of June. The ceremony will take place in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. It will be a large full-dress affair.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge Going South.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of 72 East Thirty-fourth Street started from New-York yesterday for a short trip in the south. They will be gone only for a few weeks.

—Mrs. Henry Sloane's Dinner.—Mrs. Henry Sloane will give a dinner this evening at her home, 46 West Fifty-fourth Street.

MR. SAGE AGAIN ESCAPES

Jury in the Laidlaw Damage Suit Was Unable to Agree.

NINE MEN WERE FOR THE PLAINTIFF

Three of the Jurors, However, Held Out for Mr. Sage—One of the Twelve Tells of the Deliberations.

Joseph H. Choate may have to make good his promise that he would stand by William R. Laidlaw in the suit against Russell Sage for $50,000 damages if there "are ninety trials."

The jurors before whom the case was tried for the third time reported yesterday to Justice Paterson that they could not agree, after having been out all night. The Justice promptly discharged them, and the case will have to be tried for the fourth time.

Everybody about the Court House was surprised when it was announced that no verdict had been reached. When the jury went out at 7:10, on Monday evening, the general impression was that a decision would be arrived at without delay. Even when, after the lapse of half an hour, the court ordered a sealed verdict, no one suspected that the delay meant a disagreement.

Not the least peculiar thing about the ending of the case is the fact that nine of the twelve jurymen were in favor of giving Mr. Laidlaw the full amount of damages claimed — $50,000. But the other three, Jefferson Earles, the foreman; Sherwood Gillespy, who was No. 5, and Seymour Purdy, No. 9, would not give anything. The story of what took place in the juryroom was told after the jury's discharge by Louis Schuman, who was Juror No. 10. The account he gives makes interesting reading.

"From the time we went in Monday night," Mr. Schuman said, "the chief trouble was with Simmons Purdy, the ninth juror, who sat next to me. It feel convinced that his mind was made up before we went out, for as soon as we went into the room he said: 'I'm for Sage,' and all the argument that was used only brought the same answer. He did not say why, nor would he be argued with.

"Jefferson Earle, the foreman, was nearly as bad. At one stage he said he would give Laidlaw one cent; then he came to six cents, and finally he said he would go $60, but not a cent more. Sherwood Gillespy, the fifth juror, held out for the defendant, but I think that had he been the only one he would have agreed finally on a compromise verdict.

"He tried the compromise plan—that is, taking nine men at $50,000 each and then dividing the total by twelve, which would have given the plaintiff $37,500, but we were always met by the cry of Purdy, 'I'm for Sage.'

"I have some knowledge of explosives, and I tried to tell Purdy the effect of them as I have seen them in some instances, but no argument of any kind was of any avail. We got even in one way, however. Earle and Simmons Purdy wanted to lie down on the table and go to sleep, but we soon blocked that scheme, and they got no more sleep than we did.

"There was not one of the nine men who were for the plaintiff who believed the evidence given by Sage, and every one of the nine men was in favor of the full amount asked for—$50,000."

Mr. Schuman is an art dealer at 1,213 Third Avenue. Standing beside him while he spoke were Luther W. Jacobs, note clerk in the Bowery Savings Bank, who was juror No. 7, and Robert Warden, a dealer in iron, of 110 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, who was No. 11 in the jury box. Both these gentlemen agreed with Mr. Schuman in his account of the doings in the jury room.

Mr. Earle, the foreman of the jury, lives at 323 East Twentieth Street. He gave no occupation at his examination. Mr. Gillespie is connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, with an office at 59 Cedar Street, and Mr. Purdy, the third member who held out for Mr. Sage, is engaged in the trucking business at 177 Duane Street. In speaking of the jury's deliberations Mr. Earle said to a reporter:

"We took more than a dozen ballots, and all stood the same—9 for the prosecution to 3 for the defendant. It was absolutely impossible to reach an agreement. The jurors who stood out were Nos. 1, 5, and 9.

"Myself and the other two jurors held that it was not proved that Mr. Sage protected his person with Laidlaw's body with a deliberate intent to use the latter as a shield from Dynamiter Norcross's bomb."

Col. James, chief counsel for Mr. Sage, was very much pleased at the result of the trial, and he made no effort to conceal his satisfaction. His face was illumined with a broad smile, and he received the congratulations of his fellow-lawyers with the utmost heartiness. To one of his friends he was heard to say:

"I guess they won't tackle us again."

But in this conclusion Col. James seems to be mistaken. Mr. Choate, when he heard the announcement of the disagreement, said:

"There will be another trial as soon as possible. When it will be had I cannot say."

Under the most favorable conditions, it will probably be four or five months before another trial of the case can be held, and, as matters stand, it may not be until after the Summer vacation. In this event, even if a verdict is reached in his favor, at that time, it will be five years after the accident, in which he was injured, before Mr. Laidlaw can recover, as Mr. Sage will, of course, carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

The explosion occurred on Dec. 4, 1891, at Mr. Sage's office, 71 Broadway. Mr. Laidlaw asserted that Mr. Sage had used him as a shield to protect himself from the flying missiles that filled the air after Norcross dropped his bomb, and he sued for $50,000 damages. At the first trial Justice Andrews dismissed the case. Mr. Laidlaw got a verdict for $25,000, at the second trial, but this verdict was set aside, and the third trial just ended followed.

Loan Exhibition with Lectures.

A loan exhibition, with lectures, for the benefit of the Berean Bible Class of the Memorial Baptist Church, was held on Monday and Tuesday of this week at the library of the Prison Association, in East Fifteenth Street.

There was a lecture on Monday afternoon by Miss Adele Fielde on "Chinese Literature and Language," the lecturer wearing a Chinese costume, while in the evening Frederick Keppel talked about "Etchings and Engravings." On Tuesday night J. Wells Champney told about "Pastels and Pastelists."

The loan exhibition contained a rare collection of autographs, embracing those of the entire Bonaparte family; curios, books, &c.

The walls were hung with a dozen or more etchings by Mielatz, some copies of famous pastels by Mr. Champney, and a number of original Chinese water colors. The exhibition was a great success.

"Bill" Cook Before the Court.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 22.—"Bill" Cook was arraigned this morning before Judge Parker and pleaded not guilty to each of the three counts. He is charged with robbery in two counts, and with taking Government money in one count. The hearing will be continued for several days.

THE SUGGESTIONS OF E. P. BATES TO FELLOW ENGINEERS.

Each Room to be Connected with an Individual Flue—The Heating and Ventilating Society Meets.

The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers opened its annual meeting yesterday at the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, 12 West Thirty-first Street. President E. P. Bates of Syracuse presided. Among the members present were:

J. J. Blackmore, Percival Seward, L. H. Hart, William H. Wiley, George Heveymanth, William H. Russell, James A. Harding, L. B. Sherman, George E. Cobb, Samuel Burns, H. J. Borrow, A. A. Cryer, William McManus, W. M. Mackay, New-York; Henry Adams, Engineer to Supervising Architect's office, Washington, D. C.; John A. Fish, A. G. Paul, A. A. Hunting, Boston; Charles S. Hopkins, Rochester; A. H. Flower, Charles Onderdonk, A. C. Edgar, Philadelphia; H. E. Light, Saginaw, Mich.; W. G. Scallay, Brooklyn; Robert Monroe, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Wilson, Troy, N. Y.; William H. Clark, Lebanon, Penn., and E. Watts, Keyport, N. J.

President Bates, in his opening address, said:

"You may hold that in the majority of cases the occupant of a tenement does not desire any ventiliation, but this doesn't effect the merits of the case. We should take the matter in hand and bring out a system which will be for the good of the masses. Every family has the right to have an abundance of good fresh air, even if they are not aware of their rights.

"I hereby suggest that this be one of the first problems which we handle, and, if possible, we secure such legislation as will compel every person or corporation who shall in the future erect a tenement house to connect each room with an individual ventilating flue, to be not less than 8 inches internal diameter, round of form, and preferably of glazed tile, built in the wall of the building.

"You may think this a trifling matter, but I assure you that if we, as members of this society, accomplish this much within the next ten years and do not make any advance along another line, we shall have achieved a glorious reward for our labors. We shall find, however, that we cannot labor for those of our race who live in the most humole homes without having our work redound to the benefit of the entire race.

"Ventiliation comes next to godliness, and must necessarily precede the manifestation of the latter, so I hold that in the next decade one of the great human benefactors will be the body of men who make it possible for their fellow-men to be more cleanly in their surroundings. Our work, however, will not stop with any class, it will benefit all classes, and the amount of benefit received will be commensurate with the labor expended upon it.

After the President's address, a discussion followed upon papers submitted by members. The first paper was "A Talk On the Construction of Hot Water Radiators,' by J. J. Wilson of Troy.

Another was "Determining the Heating Power of Heating Systems," by J. H. Kinealy of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Kinealy being absent the paper was read by the Secretary, L. H. Hart, of this city.

A question that raised considerable discussion was whether members of the society should demand pay for their services when they prepare plans for architects. Mr. Jellett of Philadelphia said he had already adopted the plan of demanding pay, and found that the result more than satisfied him. He advised every member to do likewise.

There was a short discussion as to what would be the future of electric heating. Mr. Hart said from inquiries he had made he was sure the expense of electric heating would always prevent it from becoming a formidable competitor to the other system.

The meeting will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock. During the day there will be an interesting discussion upon the manner of heating schools.

An Inspector on Duty.

For the first time in many years an Inspector was on duty as Acting Superintendent at Police Headquarters Monday night. Inspector Williams was in charge. It has been the custom in recent years to have a Police Captain perform this night duty. The change has been made by Superintendent Byrnes, owing to the strike in Brooklyn and the absence of the First Brigade.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Hoyt's Theatre.—The close of the run of "A Milk-White Flag" at Hoyt's Theatre has now been definitely fixed for Saturday, Feb. 23. Charles Frohman has arranged with Hoyt & McKee to present at that house Monday evening, Feb. 25, a comedy called "The Foundlings," written by W. Lestocq and E. M. Rogear. The cast will include E. M. Holland, Charles J. Richman, S. Miller Kent, Joseph Humphreys, Margaret Craven, Georgie Busby, Helen Tracey, and Madeline Bouton. "The Foundling" will be preceded by one old play, in which Annie Russell will sustain the leading part. "A Milk-White Flag" will go from here direct to the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, for a Spring run. It is said that the next Hoyt attraction here will be "A Black Sheep," which is now doing a great business at the Park Theatre in Boston.

—Bijou Theatre.—The interior of the Bijou—"America's Gaiety Theatre," as it is to be called hereafter—presents a busy scene. The decorators are at work in the auditorium, while the stage is being used day and night for the final dress rehearsals of "The Twentieth Century Girl," with which the house will reopen Friday night. The cast of the new burietta includes five artists who are known to the public as stars—Helen Dauvray, Edwin Stevens, John T. Kelly, Sidney Drew, and Lizzie Wilson—besides other popular comedians and vocalists and a chorus of seventy-five people. The advance sale of seats for the opening performance is already very large.

—To see "Little Christopher."—Several hundred furniture manufacturers now in convention in this city will attend the performance of "Little Christopher" at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night. Sir Charles Wilson, recently Controller of the National Debt of Great Britain, and now representing the English shareholders of the Central Pacific Railroad, saw the burlesque with a family party Monday night.

—Gismonda at the Fifth Avenue.—Fanny Davenport has found it impossible to cancel the time held for her out of the city after Feb. 23, so that the run of "Gismonda" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will close, of necessity, on that date. Miss Davenport's magnificent production of Sardou's play is still attracting large audiences, and it will be withdrawn in the height of its success.

—Auction Sale at Abbey's.—Abbey, Schoefel & Grau have decided to hold an auction sale of the seats for the opening night of the engagement of Beerbohm Tree. The sale will begin at Abbey's Theatre at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and seats not then disposed of, as well as those for all next week, except Monday, will be placed on sale at the box office of the theatre Friday morning.

—William Gillette's Fun.—Laughing audiences still throng the Standard to enjoy the humor of William Gillette in "Too Much Johnson," the most successful of all the farces he has given to the stage, not excepting "The Private Secretary." All out-of-town engagements have been canceled, and there will be no change of bill at the Standard for the rest of the season.

—Salvini Coming.—W. M. Wilkison, manager of Alexander Salvini, will reach this city Friday to make arrangements for the coming appearance of his star at the Grand Opera House. During this engagement, Salvini will present for the first time here his new comedy, "The Students of Salamanca," which will introduce him to New-York in a comedy part for the first time.

—"Charley's Aunt" in London.—W. S. Penley writes to Charles Frohman from London that hereafter "Charley's Aunt," which is in its third year in that city, is to be played eight, instead of seven, times a week. It really looks as though the British public cannot get enough of the old lady from Brazil, "where the nuts come from."

—Jennie Yeamans Going Abroad.—Jennie Yeamans is to sail for England this week. She has had enough of the dramatic stage,

—Harrigan's Next Attraction.—Manager Mart Hanley has decided to withdraw "Notoriety" from the stage at Harrigan's Theatre after the performances of next week. The play will be followed on Feb. 4 by a revival of "The Major."

—Stranded in Havana.—Twenty-six members of the Herculaneum and Pompeii Spectacular Company, which was stranded in Havana recently, were passengers on the steamer Seguranca, which arrived here Monday night.

—Manager Miner Going to Florida.—Manager H. C. Miner has almost completely recovered from the attack of the grip which recently prostrated him. He has decided to make a short trip to Florida in a few days.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 11 AM (supplementary 11.30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Savanilla, via Curaçao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 1 PM for Bocas del Toro and Greytown, per steamship Jamaica, (letters for Bluefields, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala must be directed "per Jamaica";) at 1:30 PM for Brazil, per steamship Creole Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Creole Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Silvia; at 12 M for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Mexican Prince; at 2 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Cearense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cearense.")

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Santo Domingo; at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal per steamship Vertigern.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 2:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Bellova, via Fernambuco, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellova";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curaçao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn; at 1 PM for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Kaffir Prince, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla and Carthagena, must be directed "per Kaffir Prince";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 2 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 2 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day. After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
Up-Town Office, 1,225 Broadway.
All Traveling Expenses Included.

MEXICO

AND THE

WEST INDIES.

A Grand Tour to **Mexico** and return by Ward Line Mail Steamer **"Yumuri"** from **New-York, February 9th, 1895,** visiting **Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Coluima, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Augas Calientes, Tampico, Campeche,** etc.

A pleasant Cruise on the Gulf of Mexico, and a tour of Eighteen Days through the most interesting parts of Mexico by a **Special Pullman Train.**

THREE DELIGHTFUL CRUISES to the **West Indies** by **Quebec Steamship Company's** fine steamships, visiting **Windward Islands, Trinidad,** etc., from **New-York February 2, 13, and 23.**

Independent Tickets Everywhere.
DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAMMES FREE FROM

THOS. COOK & SON,
Agents for **Pickford** and **Black** Steamship Line, only connection between **Cuba** and **West Indies.**
Official Ticket Agents for all trunk lines,
261 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Jan.30, 9 A.M.	*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.	*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb.13, 9 A.M.	*Teutonic, Mch.13,9 A.M.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.	Britannic, Mch.20, 2 P.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. No Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Jan.26, 5:30 AM.	Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A.M.	Aurania, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.
Campania, Feb.9, 5 A.M.	Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45 according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $30 to $50.
Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A.M. Paris, Feb. 6, 11 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Waesland, Jan.23, 3 PM. Belgland, Jan.30, 7:30 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Jan. 26, 6 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon..Sat., Feb. 9, 5 A.M.
New-York—Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU	Feb. 2, 3 P.M.
OCEANIC, via Honoluiu	Feb. 12, 3 P.M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	Feb. 21, 3 P.M.
GAELIC	March 5, 3 P.M.
CITY OF PEKING	March 14, 3 P.M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest,
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.

SEMINOLE	Wednesday, Jan. 23
IROQUOIS	Friday, Jan. 25
CHEROKEE	Monday, Jan. 28

Steerage, first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Ont. & Sou. Fast Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. Q. Egge, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra	March 9	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda	March 25	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	March 30	Genoa
Werra	April 13	Genoa
Fulda	April 27	Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	May 4	Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Jan.29, 9 A.M	Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M
Ems, Tu., Feb.5, 6 A.M	Havel, Tu., Mch.12, 9 A.M
Elbe, Tu., Feb.12, 9 A.M	Elbe, Sats., Mch.16, 9 A.M.
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M	Trave, Tu., Mch.19, 7 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb.26, 9 A.M	Lahn, Tu., Mch.26, 4 P.M.

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

East steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores. Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G Lloyd S. S. Co's Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ORIENT. Winter Cruise to the Azores, Madeira, the Mediterranean, and the Orient, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamer FURST BISMARCK. From New-York Jan. 29, 1895, to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (